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# Gazetteer

of the

## Province of Sind

B Volume II

A.No  
7146

Hyderabad District

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HYDERABAD

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# HYDERABAD

## DESCRIPTION

### TABLES II-A, II-B AND III

#### CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME

The Hyderabad District is situated on the left bank of the River Indus between  $24^{\circ} 12'$  and  $26^{\circ} 18'$  north latitude and  $68^{\circ} 20'$  and  $69^{\circ} 25'$  east longitude and covers an area of 4,417 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Nawabshah District, on the east by the Nawabshah and the Thar and Parkar Districts, on the south by the Rann of Cutch, and on the west by the River Indus and the Karachi District. The Indus between the two districts follows a very constant course, and there is practically no alluvion or diluvion as there is in Upper Sind.

The district is very uniform in character, being a vast alluvial plain, and is not diversified by hills or rivers. The southern talukas, Guni, Tando Bago and Badin, are close to the delta of the Indus, and being low lying are irrigated by flow and produce mostly rice crops. They form part of the Lar, one of the geographical divisions into which Sind is popularly divided. The country here is intersected with natural water-courses (dhoros) and depressions (dhands) which in some cases retain water throughout the year and yield a large growth of babul trees on their edges. The babul also flourishes on the boundaries of the fields and on the road sides. Near the river it forms extensive forests. Much of this part of the district, however, is still beyond the reach of canals and is overgrown with khobar (*Salvadora persica*). The roads are on the whole good, being dressed with kalar, though they become very sticky after rain and heavy dew. Fogs are prevalent in the cold weather. As the level of the land rises in the Hyderabad and Dero Mohbat Talukas, irrigation by flow gives place to lift, and rice to jwari and wheat. Further north in Hala Taluka cotton becomes the most important crop, though a good deal of bajri is also grown.

There are no hills worthy of notice in the district, except the low ridge on which the city of Hyderabad is built and which runs south for a distance of about fourteen miles from that point. The highest peak "Gaho" is about 250 feet above mean sea level, the surrounding ground level being about sixty feet. These hills locally known as Ganjo Takar yield abundant marine fossils and, though otherwise insignificant, are interesting from a geological point of view (see Geology, 'A' Volume).

The River Indus runs along the western boundary of the district for nearly a hundred miles of its length, and is bridged between Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad and Kotri. It has been fully described in the 'A' Volume. The main stream of the

river in the eighteenth century followed the present course of the Fuleli Canal, but it suddenly abandoned it and struck a new course to the west of Hyderabad City, which it has adhered to ever since. The Fuleli

**Floods.** now serves the purpose of a canal. There is no other river in the district. The district must always have been subject, like the rest of the Indus valley, to an annual inundation in a greater or less degree when the river overflowed its banks; but at no time could it have been liable to the destructive floods which have devastated the Karachi District when hill torrents added their waters to those of the river, and it is well beyond the reach of the lets from Bahawalpur and Upper Sind which used to sweep across the Upper Sind districts. The river is now effectually restrained by bunds, and floods occur only when the water rises to an exceptional height and breaches these, as in 1892, 1894 and 1897.

**Climate.** The climate of the district differs considerably in the north and the south. Hyderabad itself is visited by the sea breezes which blow with little intermission throughout the hot season, and though they have lost the coolness which distinguishes them in Karachi, they have also lost much of their moisture, so that the climate of Hyderabad is sometimes preferred to that of Karachi. The relief which this breeze affords, especially at night, is strikingly indicated by the quaint ventilators or wind sails which rise from the housetops in the city, a contrast to Upper Sind where the aim of all domestic architecture is to keep out, not to let in, the wind. At the same time Hyderabad is a hot station. Table III shows that in three years of the last twenty the thermometer has touched 119° in the shade, though for the last ten years it has not exceeded 110°. This was in the month of May and was probably consequent on an easterly wind. After the south-west monsoon has set in such high temperatures are very rarely recorded, and until the end of September 100° may be taken as the ordinary maximum of the day. The minimum, which represents the temperature of the hour before dawn, maintains a remarkably uniform level of about 80° until the end of September, when the winds become variable and it begins to fall. But the heat of the day does not abate until nearly the end of November. All through the hot season there is normally a strong wind from the south-west (the monsoon wind), which is often charged with dust. During January and February the wind comes mostly from the north, or north-west, and the thermometer seldom rises above 80° and sometimes does not get above 60°, while it may fall in the night to within a degree or two of freezing point. Humidity is very variable. It is highest on the whole in September and lowest when a north wind blows in April. At such times the air is uncomfortably dry.

**Rainfall.** The normal rainfall on an average taken for forty years is 7·66 inches, but within the last ten years there have been variations in Hyderabad itself from 19 to 1 inch. The rainfall is unevenly distributed in the district, the coast talukas getting very much more than the inland ones. The variations from year to

year are very great, and far greater than in Upper Sind. This is especially the case in the southern talukas, where the causes of ruin are often not seasonal, but abnormal phenomena. For instance in 1913 Badin had over 39 inches of rain, as opposed to 2 and 8 inches respectively in the two years preceding.

## POPULATION

## TABLES I, IV, V AND VI

## CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME

According to the census of 1921 the population of the district was 575,450. Of the whole population of 1,037,144 *Census details.* according to census of 1911, 403,315 went in 1912 to form the new district of Nawabshah and 21,790 to the Thar and Parkar District on the transfer to it of the Digri Taluka at the same time. At the first regular census taken in 1872 the population of the district was ascertained to be 390,755; in 1881 the number had reached 405,531, in 1891 it stood at 496,799, and in 1901 it was 595,212 while in 1911 it was 612,039. The percentage of growth indicated by these figures is 3 for the period ending in 1881, 22, 19 and 20 for the next three decades while there is decrease of 6 per cent. for the last.

In 1911 the Mussalmans numbered 781,219 and the Hindus 245,941 or about 24 per cent. of the whole. This is a larger *Religions.* proportion than any other district has, excepting Sukkur and Thar and Parkar. The Hindus were very unequally distributed, being congregated in the towns and at the centres of trade. Among the Mussalmans the Arab element in which Saiyids, Kureshis, Sheikhhs, etc., would be included is strong, but it is more than probable that many persons have returned themselves as such in the census without any rightful claim to do so. The Baluchis, including the Talpurs, constitute nearly one-fifth of the Mussalman population, but are very few in Hyderabad and the adjoining talukas. The number of persons professing other religions is given in table V. The large number of Christians is explained by the presence of a British garrison in Hyderabad.

The numerical relation of the sexes disclosed by the census of 1921 is exhibited in the margin. The subject is discussed *Proportion of sexes.* in the 'A' Volume. In the city of Hyderabad

Proportion of females per 1,000 males in			
Total population	Home born population	Mussalman	Hindu
778	798	785	816

a large proportion of females has always been maintained, because it is the home of so many Amils and Banias employed elsewhere; the returns of the last census revealed 778 females per 1,000 males.

The area of the district at the time of the census of 1911 was 8,034 square miles, reduced in 1912 to 4,417 square miles. *Distribution.* The population therefore presented a density of 129 to the square mile, or if the city of Hyderabad be excluded, 119 to the square mile.

The proportion of the population concentrated in towns in 1911 was 11 per cent. In this respect no variation has occurred since 1891.

The last four censuses exhibit a steady and large increase of the population in the city and cantonment of Hyderabad. The decennial rate of increase since 1881 has been about 20 per cent; in 1901 the population exceeded that of 1872 by 61 per cent, and in 1911 by 76 per cent. The figures are presented in the marginal table. The population of the city excluding the cantonment was ascertained at the census of 1921 to be 73,951. This number contained in about four square miles indicates a density of 17,285 to the square mile.

Census	Population of the city and cantonment
1872	43,088
1881	34,103
1891	58,048
1901	69,379
1911	75,952
1921	81,853

The number of foreign-born persons found in the district on the occasion of a census varies. In 1881 the foreign-born population amounted to 5 per cent. of the whole; in 1891 it had risen to 7, and in 1901 it had reached 10 per cent., while in 1911 it had decreased to 7 per cent. The number and origin of aliens enumerated in the district in 1911 are recorded in the margin. The decrease is due to the fact that there had been a large influx from Thar and Parkar and Cutch in the famine of 1899, and the figures of the 1901 census were swollen accordingly. At the 1891 census, under normal conditions, 11,121 residents of Thar and Parkar and 14,775 Cutchis were found in the district. The bulk of the immigrants consists of landless labourers who have no skilled handicraft and are ready to turn their hand to any manual occupation that offers. Large numbers of Cutchis are to be found husking rice in the granaries in Badli, and others are to

Rajputana	..	19,721
Karachi	..	12,464
Thar and Parkar	..	13,375
Cutch	..	12,951
Larkana	..	7,446
Punjab	..	6,513
Khairpur	..	4,455
Palampur	..	3,001
Sukkur	..	2,518
Baluchistan	..	2,343
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	..	2,127
Kathiawar	..	1,489
Total	..	80,212

be found working on the fields themselves. The normal influx is reabsorbed on the approach of the rains, though the artisans, relatively few and principally workers in wood and metal, have usually domiciled themselves in the towns with no intention of returning to their country. The dimensions of the immigration from Rajputana are normal, the district being able to absorb all the labour that floods into it. The Punjab sends traders, skilled labourers and cultivators; the Afghans are commercial travellers who every year bring fruit, woollen cloth and other wares for sale; the Baluchis in the district are mostly of the labouring class. With one exception the people of Hyderabad show little inclination for emigration elsewhere. At the census of 1911 Karachi District recorded 12,205 persons born in Hyderabad. Thar and Parkar 15,437 and Larkana 1,700. A few were scattered over the other districts of the Presidency, but not a single person was entered in Bombay City. The exception alluded to above is the Bhalmands, or Sind Workis, who in the pursuit of business have extended their operations to the Mediterranean, Africa, the Far East and Japan and America, and in fact may be found at most of the ports of the world. They make repeated

journeys home to India and keep themselves in constant touch with what goes on there. The number of schoolboys, mostly Hindus, who proceed to England from Hyderabad to complete their education is yearly on the increase.

Two members of the family of the Mirs of Hyderabad who are in receipt of pensions from the British Government reside at the Mirs' Tando near Hyderabad. They are His Highness Mir Nur Muhammad Khan, the son of His Highness Mir Hussein Ali Khan, and His Highness Mir Abid Hussein Khan, the son of His Highness Mir Ahas Ali Khan. At Hyderabad, Tando Allahyar and other places in the district there are many relations and dependants of the late Mirs living in the enjoyment of political pensions.

A large number of Jagirdars of the four great Talpur families also reside in the district. The following is a list of them :—

*Shahdadani.*—Mir Ghulam Shah *walad* Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, residing at Tando Ghulam Hussain in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in Hyderabad, Tando Bago, Badin, Hala Talukas and also in the Larkana and Nawabshah Districts.

*Shahwani.*—Mir Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad Khan and holding land in the same taluka, also in the Karachi, Thar and Parkar and Larkana Districts.

Mir Budho Khan *walad* Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad in the Guni Taluka and holding lands in the Hyderabad, Guni and Tando Allahyar Talukas and also in the Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar Districts.

Mir Hussein Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Allah Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad Khan and holding lands in Hyderabad and Guni Talukas and also in the Karachi, Larkana and Thar and Parkar Districts.

*Khanani.*—Mir Sher Muhammad *walad* Mir Allahdad Khan, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in Hyderabad and Hala Talukas.

Mir Aludo Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Shah, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in the Hala and Badin Talukas.

Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in the Hala and Badin Talukas.

Mir Mubarak Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Allah Khan, residing at Sorabadi in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in that taluka.

Mir Ali Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, residing at Sorabadi in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in the Karachi District.

*Manikani.*—Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, residing at Tando Ghulam Ali in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and

holding lands in Dero Mohbat and Guni Talukas and also in the Karachi and Nawabshah Districts.

Mir Ghulam Muhammad *walad* Mir Muhammad, residing at Tando Bago and holding lands in the Dero, Mohbat and Tando Bago Talukas and in the Karachi District.

Mir Muhammad Hussein Khan *walad* Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan, residing at Mena in the Tando Bago Taluka and holding land in that taluka.

The only other Jagirdars of the district are Malik Dodo Khan *walad* Salar Khan Numria who holds Jagirs in the Guni and Hyderabad Talukas, and Jam Murad Ali Khan *walad* Mihir Ali, the Jam of Jokhins, who holds a Jagir in Hyderabad Taluka. Both are, however, residents of Karachi District, the former living at Thano Bula Khan and the latter at Malir.

An interesting though numerically small element of the population is found in the descendants of three Georgians whose fate brought them to Sind at the beginning of the last century. These were Mirza Khusró Beg, Mirza Muhammad Bakar and Mirza Fredun Beg. They were all natives of Tiflis, who lost their fathers in the war between Persia and Russia while they were children and fell into the hands of compassionate Persians. They were acquired and brought to Sind by envoys of the Mirs, with whom they found favour and rose to power. Khusró Beg was employed in the early negotiations with the British and Muhammad Bakar is mentioned by Dr. Burnes as a favourite at the court of Murad Ali. The former died at Tando Thoro in 1860 and was buried near the Mirs' tombs. His son entered the service of the British Government as an Assistant Collector and his grandson was in the same service. Mirza Fredun Beg, who was originally a Christian, his baptismal name being Sydney, married the daughter of Mirza Khusró Beg and had seven sons. Mirza Kalichbeg Fredunbeg, the well-known author of the history of Sind and other books, is one of them. The whole family has long been distinguished among the families of Sind for its literary and scholastic attainments.

There is only one family of Hasani Saiyids in this district, that to which the Pirs of Badin belong. They are Sunis descended from one Shahabudin Jhilani, who came to Tatta from Bagdad in 1699 and afterwards settled in Badin. The ruling Pir of this family is held in great reverence and a fair celebrated in his honour on the 12th of the Sindhi month Rabi-ul-akhir brings together 10,000 people. Some of the Nasarpur Saiyids are connected with this family.

The families of Husaini Saiyids settled in the district are six in number :—(1) Matiari or Matalwi, (2) Razvi, (3) Anjwi Shirazi, (4) Aghai, (5) Shamsi Shabzwari and (6) Bukhari. The Matiari family was founded by a military adventurer named Haidar Shah, who accompanied Taimur on his first expedition into India by the route through Multan in 1398. Offshoots of the family are now found at Bhit Shah, Ajan Shah, Bhanot, Khanot, Kheber and Uderolal in Hals Taluka and at Hajipur, Tikhur,

Bulri, Dhandi and Saidpur in Guni Taluka. A fair is held at Bulri in honour of Shah Jarim, one of the members of the family, and another at Bhil Shah in honour of Shah Abdul Latif, the greatest poet of Sind. All the Matiari Saiyids are Sunis. The family of the Razvi Saiyids was established in Sind by Saiyid Amir Muhammad Maki, who came from Persia in 1260 and settled first at Bukkur. From there he shortly afterwards moved to Rohri. Branches of the family are found at Nasarpur and Tando Allahyar and also in Nawabshah District. The Razvi Saiyids, who were the first Saiyids to settle in Sind, are generally Shias, but a few are Sunis. The Anjwi Shirazi family is represented in the district by about a score of persons residing at Badin and claims descent from Saiyid Muhammad, who migrated from Persia in 1384 and settled at Tatta in the reign of Jam Salahuddin. Those of the family who reside at Badin are Sunis and are supported entirely by their followers (*murids*) amongst whom is reckoned the Pir of Badin. Aghai Saiyids are found only at Tando Agha Ismail Shah on the Fuleli near Hyderabad. The village is named after the first settler, who came from Persia in the early part of the nineteenth century. They are Shias and are held in great respect by the Talpurs of Hyderabad. The Shamsi Sahzwari Saiyids claim descent from Ismail, the elder son of Jafer Sadik, and if the claim is just are of the same stock as the Agha Khan, but it is not known when they first came to Sind. They are found only at Tando Muhammad Khan. They are Shias. The family of Bukhari Saiyids was established in Hyderabad by Makhdum Sher Shah about 1521, and now comprises three branches, the Jahaniapota, Wahnai and Mashukpota Saiyids. The Jahaniapotas who live in the Hyderabad cantonment and the Mashukpotas who live at Mahtabali Shah's village in Badin are Shias. The Wahnai Saiyids who live at Wahnai on the Fuleli in Tando Bago are Sunis.

There are many among these Saiyids who are accounted Pirs; but the greatest Pir in the district and in one sense perhaps the greatest in Sind is not a Saiyid but traces his descent from Abu Bakar, the first Imam. This is the Pir (*Buzurg*) of Luari, Ahmed Zaman, son of Muhammad Saiyid. His progenitor Haji Abdul Latif is said to have died in 1735 in the once flourishing village of Luari and there his descendants remained when the village passed from them. This Pir never leaves his house except to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

## AGRICULTURE

## TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII

## CHAPTER V OF 'A' VOLUME

The figures for the year 1910-11 in table VII are for the area of the district as it is at present constituted. The small increase in the figures for 1915-16 is due to the action of the River Indus. The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly and sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and Municipal buildings, parade grounds, etc., (3) lands set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafir-khanas and (4) land eroded by the river.

With the exception of the isolated patch of lime stone near Hyderabad the whole of the district is of alluvial formation, and the constituents of the soil present little variation. For a short distance from the foot of the hills the soil contains a large admixture of *detritus*, but elsewhere clay and sand are its principal ingredients, and one of the two factors by which the composition of the various soils is differentiated is the extent to which the clay or the sand predominates. The other criterion of the character of a soil is the absence or presence of natural salts. These occur in every taluka, but are found in greater quantities in the south. The whole district depends for its cultivation on the Indus and the several canals taking off it. The net cropped area has increased owing to constant improvements and the extensions of canals. The character and cultivation of each taluka is briefly as follows:—

The Hala Division consists of the Hyderabad, Hala and Tando Allahyar Talukas.

Hyderabad is mostly a flat taluka, its appearance being somewhat diversified by the "Ganjo Takar" range of hills. The portion bordering the Indus is covered with forest. The level portion of the taluka is traversed by the Fuleli, Imam wah Khokhar and other canals. The land is for the most part high, about 70 per cent. of the cultivation being on lift and the remainder on flow. The chief kharif crops are cotton and bajri. The area under rice and jvari is small. Wheat is the main rabi crop.

*Hala*.—The only outstanding feature is a belt of sand hills running roughly along the course of the North-Western Railway. The general level of the land is very high and 80 per cent. of the cultivation is on lift. It is irrigated by the Marakh, Ghara Mahmuda, the Sarfraz and other canals. The crops cultivated are the same as in Hyderabad Taluka.

Tando Allahyar is a uniformly high plateau and the land is therefore cultivated almost entirely by lift, 96 per cent. of the cultivation being by this method. The chief canals are the Ghalu, Sangro and Sarfraz. There are large tracts of sandy uncultivable lands to the east of the taluka. The crops cultivated are the same as in Hyderabad and Hala.

The chief soils in the division are :—

1. *Dasar*.—Suitable for *juari*, *bajri*, cotton and *til*.
2. *Wariani*.—Suitable for gourds and melons.
3. *Kalarathi*.—Suitable for rice.
4. *Kahuri*.—Suitable for all *kharif* and *rabi* crops.

The Tando Division consists of the Guni, Dero Mohbat, Tando Bago and Badin Talukas and all are irrigated by the Fuleli Canal and its branches.

Guni is a level plain, only relieved by the two small hills called Budhka Takar in the north. The northern portion of the taluka is more fertile than the southern and 80 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow. The main crop is rice. Other *kharif* crops are *bajri*, *til* and cotton. In *rabi*, wheat and barley are grown.

Dero Mohbat is generally on a higher level than the adjoining talukas of Guni and Tando Bago and unlike them presents an uneven surface, long rolling undulations of no very great height or depth succeeding each other through a large area from east to west. The area under flow and that under lift are practically the same. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

Tando Bago is a vast alluvial plain. It is generally low lying and well watered. Practically all the cultivation is on flow and the main crop is rice. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

*Badin*.—The whole taluka is nothing but a rice-growing swamp impregnated with natural salts. It is on a lower level than Tando Bago, and like it is well watered. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

The conditions of cultivation are the same in each taluka. In the south the soil is sandy like the adjacent tract of the Thar and Parkar District.

The chief soils in the Division are :—

1. *Paki*.—Suitable for any crop.
2. *Dasar*.—Suitable for *juari*, *bajri*, cotton and *til*.
3. *Wariani*.—Suitable for gourds and melons.
4. *Kalarathi*.—Suitable for rice.
5. *Shor Kalar*.—Not suitable for cultivation.

The properties of these soils have been described in the 'A' Volume.

Rice is the main crop of the district and is grown wherever the level of the land permits it. The next staple crop is *bajri*. The area under cotton showed a considerable decrease in the year 1915-16 for reasons due to the war. The character of each crop and the methods of cultivation have been described in detail in the 'A' Volume.

A considerable area is under "gardens" the banks of the Fuleli Canal being studded with them. Both European and indigenous fruits and vegetables are grown. The wellknown local board garden at Hyderabad is described below in the article on Hyderabad.

## IRRIGATION

## TABLE X

## CHAPTER VI OF 'A' VOLUME

The revenue limits of the district do not correspond with those into which Sind has been divided for irrigational purposes, and it is impossible to deal with the irrigation of the district as a whole. A full account of the canals which flow through the district has been given in Chapter VI of the 'A' Volume and figures in respect of them are given in table X below. Since the 'A' Volume was written the name of the Central Hyderabad Canals District has been changed to the Hyderabad Canals District. New head regulators for the Great Marakh and the Ailbahar Kacheri Canals have been sanctioned and are being constructed. In the Fuleli Canals District the Gaja wah has been extended three miles, and other minor improvements have been carried out. No great project is, however, under consideration in view of the possibility of the construction of the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal.

## ECONOMIC

## TABLES XI AND XII

## CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Rents, wages, prices, credit and indebtedness have been discussed for the whole Province in Chapter VII of the 'A' Volume, and this district scarcely presents any special feature. There is indeed a remarkable uniformity in the rates of wages of the different districts as shown in table XII.

## TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

## CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME

The district is in the main an agricultural one and its main products are rice, cotton and millets. A certain amount of grain goes by country boat to Ketī Bandar at the mouth of the Indus, where it is transhipped into sea-going boats. Transport by road is only as far as the nearest railway station. It is therefore impossible to give any detailed figures indicating the flow of the trade and its direction. There are no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece-goods and such commodities as are required in everyday life being the chief articles to enter the district.

There is no staple industry either in Hyderabad city or the district other than agriculture. A number of industries are established, but none is of very great consequence. Tanning, embroidery work, silk making, weaving, dyeing, the making of *Nals* (covers for camel saddles), lacquer work, pottery, ivory carving are the chief ones, but modern commercial principles cannot be said to be applied to them. The business activities of the Sind Workis, whose home, as has been already stated, is at Hyderabad, are for the most part in other countries, and in this respect they resemble the Sethis of Shikarpur and the pearl merchants of Tatta. The glazed pottery of Hala is of great repute, but the industry is now almost at a standstill.

There are about twenty factories in the district, more than half of which are at Hyderabad on the banks of the Fuleli. They are for cotton ginning, cotton pressing and rice-husking.

The North-Western Railway, which has already been described in the 'A' Volume, runs through the district from Gidū Bandar to Uderolal Stations. A branch line runs from Hyderabad south to Badin. This line had been temporarily closed during the war. The metre gauge line of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway ends at Hyderabad, the other stations in the district being Tando Thoro, Rahoki, Tando Jam, Khesano, Tando Allahyar and Bulghai.

The Fuleli Canal has practically a perennial flow of water, and is used as a highway for traffic. The following are its principal stages:—

		Miles
Hyderabad to Humri	.. ..	4
Do. Khuthar	.. ..	8
Do. Tando Muhammad Khan	.. ..	32
Do. Matli	.. ..	39
Do. Talhar	.. ..	58
Do. Tando Bago	.. ..	70
Do. Wahnai	.. ..	77

The road communications of the district are on the whole good. With the exception of part of the road from Hyderabad to Tando Muhammad Khan all are unmetalled, and hitherto they have adequately served the traffic that piles upon them.

In the high lying country they are however peculiarly dusty and it is consequently difficult to keep them in a good state of repair. There are two trunk roads in the district, the one from Hyderabad to Rohri and the other from Hyderabad to Umarkot. The former, taking a northerly direction, has the following stages: Hatri (6 miles), Matiari (10 miles), Hala (19 miles), Saidabad (13 miles). Some five miles north of Saidabad the Nawabshah District is entered.

The other proceeds east, and has the following stages: Tando Jam (10½ miles) and Tando Allahyar (13½ miles). About 12 miles beyond Tando Allahyar the Thar and Parkar District is reached.

Another main road is from Hyderabad to the south, with the following stages: Sewri (12 miles), Tando Muhammad Khan (10 miles), Talhar (11 miles), Badin (16 miles), Kadhan (16 miles) and Rahimki Bazar in the Thar and Parkar District (18½ miles).

From each of the taluka head-quarter towns roads branch off in every direction to the surrounding villages.

There are numerous ferries crossing the river Indus to places in the Karachi District opposite. The receipts from them are divided between the local boards of the two districts. The local board also maintains ferries on the Fuleli Canal at places where it is not bridged.

## REVENUE

## TABLES XIV, XV, XXII-A TO XXVI-B

## CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XV details the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each taluka of the district. The history of the various kinds of settlements that have been in force in the Province from time to time have been given in Chapter IX of the 'A' Volume. An irrigational settlement is in force in every taluka of this district, and in no case is there any departure from the normal character of such settlements.

The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head 'other sources' includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described 'A' Volume, and the revenue derived from fisheries, but not forest revenue, which is separately shown in table XIV. Its sources are shown in the article on forests in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume.

The right to fish in the Indus and in the canals and dhands within the district is sold by auction annually. In the case of canals and dhands filled by canals the right is sold by auction and the proceeds are credited to the Public Works Department.

In the case of the river and of dhands filled by the inundation the Revenue Department sells the right and receives the proceeds.

## JUSTICE

## TABLES XVI TO XXI

## CHAPTER X OF 'A' VOLUME

The courts existing in the district for the administration of criminal and civil and civil justice with their respective jurisdictions are shown below :—

Name of Court	Jurisdiction
Court of the District Magistrate.	The entire district.
Do. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tando.	The Tando division.
Do. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hala.	The Hala division.
Do. City Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hyderabad.	Hyderabad City and cantonment.
Do. Resident Magistrate, Hala.	1st class cases, of Hala, Syedabad, Sekhat and Matliari Police Station.
Do. Sub-Judge, Tando ..	All 1st class cases of Matli, and 2nd class cases of Tando Ghulam Hyder, and Karo Gauhar.
Do. Additional City Magistrate, Hyderabad.	1st class cases of Tando Jam and those transferred by City Magistrate.
Seven courts of Mukhtyarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Within taluka limits.
Seven courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka.	Do.
Subordinate Civil Court, Hyderabad.	Hyderabad Taluka.
Subordinate Civil Court, Tando Muhammad Khan.	Guzi, Dero Mohhat, Badin and Tando Bago Talukas.
Bench Magistrates .. ..	Hyderabad, Matliari, Tando Muhammad Khan respectively.

The District and Sessions Court includes within its jurisdiction not only this district, but the Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah Districts. The District and Sessions Judge has usually two assistants.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the First Class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the City and additional city and Resident Magistrate are invariably First Class Magistrates. The Mukhtyarkars exercise either first or second class powers and the Head Munshis ordinarily exercise third class powers. Special Magistrates are periodically appointed, but their powers vary.

The talukas of Hala and Tando Allahyar are included in the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Civil Courts of Shahdadpur in Nawabshah District and Mirpurkhas in Thar and Parkar District respectively.

There are six registration offices, i.e., one at each taluka headquarters except Matli. The work of the Dero Mohhat Taluka is done by the Sub-Registrar at Tando Muhammad Khan.

There is a Central Prison at Hyderabad to the north of the city in the direction of the Fuleli Canal. There are sub-jails at all the taluka headquarters outside Hyderabad, and lock-ups at the Police Stations which are not at taluka headquarters.

## LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL

## TABLES XXVII-A AND B, AND XXVIII

## CHAPTER XI OF 'A' VOLUME

The District Local Board is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members (1925-1926). The former include two

Local Boards. Assistant or Deputy Collectors, and the Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Board	Nominated members	Elected by Mahomedan constituency	Elected by General constituency	Total
Hala .. .. .	4	10	2	16
Hyderabad .. .. .	4	9	3	16
Tando Allahyar .. .. .	4	10	2	16
Dera Mohabat .. .. .	4	10	2	16
Gunt .. .. .	4	10	2	16
Badin .. .. .	4	10	2	16
Tando Bago .. .. .	4	10	2	16

The Boards now elect their own Presidents. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. In addition to its normal expenditure the district board contributes to the following institutions amongst others from which the district derives some benefit :—

	Rs.
Lady Dufferin Hospital .. .. .	5,000
Dayaram Jethmal Sind College .. .. .	1,000
Sind Madrasah .. .. .	1,500
Sind National College .. .. .	2,000
Muslim Boarding House, Hyderabad .. .. .	1,875
Nazarpur Municipal Vernacular School .. .. .	600
Hyderabad Medical School .. .. .	750
Hyderabad Civil Hospital, for maintenance of a European nurse .. .. .	625
Louise Lawrence Institute .. .. .	500

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind have been sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume.

Municipalities. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, Hyderabad having more than 10,000 inhabitants became a "City Municipality," but of the other 22 towns in which Municipal Commissions had been established only 14 became "Town Municipalities," the rest having less than 2,000 inhabitants found no place under the new law. In 1883 the privilege of electing one-half of its councillors was conferred on Hyderabad. Between 1884 and 1887 seven of the small Municipalities were abolished.

The enactments of 1873 and 1884 were repealed by Bombay Act III of 1901 which amended and consolidated the whole law relating to the management of municipal affairs. The constitution granted to Hyderabad under this Act was that of a City Municipality. The council consisted of 24 members, of whom 16 were elected and 8 (3 being officials) were nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. Both the President and the Vice-President were non-officials. This was the arrangement until 1915 when owing to its incompetence the Municipality was suspended by the Government of Bombay and a committee of management consisting of 6 members nominated by the Commissioner in Sind was appointed to take control of the town. A Municipal Commissioner, a Government servant, was then appointed as the head of the Municipal executive. The Municipality has now its Chief Officers and consists of 5 nominated and 10 elected members.

The Hyderabad Municipal district embraces 16·5 square miles, of which about one-quarter is built over. A survey of the city under Bombay Act IV of 1868 was undertaken by Colonel Laughton in December 1874 and completed in July 1877. An enquiry into titles was simultaneously conducted. The cost of these measures amounting to Rs. 74,432 was defrayed by the Municipality. In consideration of this expenditure Government, while reserving the right to repossess itself at any time of land required for military or other public purposes, transferred to the Municipality all unoccupied building sites in the city and its environs. The survey was not extended to the suburbs of the city with the exception of the Fuleli and Gidu Bunder quarters. The areas surveyed comprised 2,567,191 square yards or five-sixth of a square mile, of which the details are shown in the marginal statement. The areas entered as huris were originally groves set apart by the Settlement Department in 1872 for the public recreation and convenience; the enquiry however disclosed the existence of certain private rights in these areas, which have since been transferred by Government to the municipality with a view to the expropriation of these rights and the restoration of the purpose which the land was intended to serve. A detailed map of the city on a scale of 400 feet to the inch was also prepared. The area under buildings has not kept pace since 1877 with the increase of the population, and although a considerable area has been built over in the direction of the prison and the Fuleli Canal, the city is faced with a serious housing problem, a solution of which has yet to be found.

The annual income of the Municipality is Rs. 9,56,742 and the expenditure Rs. 8,97,969. Nearly one-half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties and the rest from a wheel tax, a conservancy cess, a water rate, rents, the sale of land, market and slaughter house fees, miscellaneous items and contributions. Government make an annual grant equal to one-third of the municipal expenditure on education, and smaller

	Sq. yds.
Roads, tanks, hospital grounds, etc.	326,835
Private building sites	1,454,379
Government sites and buildings	271,340
Municipal sites and buildings	26,781
Huris	22,560
Unoccupied land	171,583
Total	2,567,191

contributions for general and educational purposes are received from the Local Board.

The water works are described in the account of Hyderabad in the last Chapter. The other important services maintained by the Municipality are conservancy, on which the annual expenditure is Rs. 47,600, education (Rs. 24,000), dispensaries (Rs. 18,000), roads (Rs. 41,500) and lighting (Rs. 17,300). The Municipality supports primary schools and a technical school.

The composition of the other Municipalities in the district as it stood in 1925-26 is exhibited in the following table:—

Municipality	Councillors					Population in 1911
	Nominated	Elected	Officials	Non-officials	Total	
Tando Muhammad Khan	4	18	2	18	20	3,905
Tando Allahyar	4	18	2	18	20	4,279
Hala	4	16	2	18	20	5,757
Nasarpur	2	12	1	14	15	4,165
Matiari	4	10	2	18	20	4,638

In all cases the councillors consist of elected and nominated members. The nominated members are appointed by the Commissioner in Sind. All the Corporations now elect their Presidents. The Mukhtyarkars of the several talukas in which the municipalities are situated are *ex-officio* councillors and are invariably elected to the office of Vice-President. The revenue of all these municipalities is chiefly derived from octroi duties; in Tando Muhammad Khan a house tax is levied and in Tando Allahyar and Nasarpur a conservancy cess has been imposed, but with these exceptions octroi is the sole form of taxation. The incidence of taxation varies from Re. 0-12-8 per head in Matiari to Rs. 2-2-2 in Nasarpur. All the municipalities receive from Government in aid of education annual grants equal to one-third of their expenditure in this direction, and all except Nasarpur receive a smaller contribution from Government towards the support of their dispensaries. Financial assistance for municipal dispensaries is also obtained from the Local Board. Miscellaneous sources of income comprise receipts from cattle pounds established in the municipalities, license fees for the sale of poison, rents, the proceeds of the sale of land, conservancy fees, school fees and fees from dispensaries, markets and slaughter-houses, and fines. The principal objects on which municipal funds are expended are general administration, lighting, conservancy, roads, schools and dispensaries. Each of the Municipalities maintains a primary school, and all except Nasarpur have established dispensaries at which treatment is always free, and medicines are charged only to patients who are assessed to income-tax. All make some contribution towards the cost of vaccination performed in their limits by the Local Fund Vaccination Department. The financial position of all the municipalities is sound, and no one of them is in debt.

The Hyderabad Cantonment which has existed since the compact covers 2,650 acres and is now under the control of the Board consisting of elected and nominated members under the Cantonment Act II of 1924. Its income, about Rs. 33,000 a year, is derived from taxes from cultivation, houses, licenses, carts, cows, dogs, water, etc. The incidence per head is Rs. 4-6-10. The annual expenditure is about equal to the income. The principal heads are General Administration, Police, Medical, Minor Departments and Public Works. The Cantonment Board receives from the Municipality an annual grant of Rs. 7,500 against octroi duties levied on residents in the Cantonment.

## EDUCATION

## TABLES XXIX A, B, C AND D

## CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XXIX B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the twenty years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The primary schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from Provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from Provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by one of his assistants and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Boards and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited. The Local Boards maintain 89 schools with nearly 4,000 pupils. Of these Muhammadans constitute 43 per cent., and 31 per cent. of the pupils are the children of cess-payers. Education in these schools is practically free; and in nearly 80 per cent. of the schools no fees are charged, whilst in the remainder a small fee ranging according to the standard which the pupil may have reached, from 6 pies to 4 annas a month, is charged. Even in these schools there is a free list comprising from one-third to one-half of the pupils.

The number of such schools in the district is 22 with 1,798 pupils.

Primary Girls' Schools.

The number of Municipal primary schools is 15, with 2,034 pupils. The tuition given in them is identical with that given in Local Board schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. There is, however, one exception, i.e., an elementary Sanskrit school in Hyderabad, the pupils of which consist mostly of Brahman boys. A Municipal night school is in existence in Hyderabad, but schools of this description exhibit little vitality and constitute an inappreciable element in the educational system of the district.

Municipal Schools.

All the Municipalities charge school fees, which usually range from 6 pies to 4 annas a month according to the standard, though on an average 30 per cent. of the pupils are taught free; in one school the highest fee is 6 annas a month. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction in Municipal primary schools is about one-third of the whole.

The aided primary schools referred to in the table are with one exception branches of the Navalrai Hiranand Academy or the Nava Vidyalaya High School to which they act as feeders. The exception is the Hopeful School, a charitable institution in Hyderabad erected and maintained exclusively for the benefit of poor boys, who there receive instruction free of charge. All these schools teach only up to the fourth vernacular standard. After completing this course a boy is transferred if he wishes to acquire an English education to an Anglo-Vernacular School or to one of the High Schools, though of course it is open to him to prosecute his studies in the vernacular up to the seventh standard in one of the municipal schools. The fees charged in these institutions excluding the Hopeful School range from 2 annas to Re. 1 a month according to the standard. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction in aided primary schools amounts to only 7 per cent. of the total, though in the Hopeful School the proportion is nearly one-quarter. Though under private management, all these institutions are classed as public schools because they are inspected by and conform to the standards of the Educational Department. They receive a regular grant-in-aid from Government.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes, which are commonly held in sheds adjoining the mosques, are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls, whom the mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. In 1915-16 there were 64 such schools with 1,799 pupils.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards, of which the first three, known as the Middle School course, lead the pupil to the High School course standards IV to VII in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the Departmental School Final Examination.

The Middle Schools were eight in number in 1915-16 with 348 boys, of whom 24 were free students. The most important of these are the Anglo-Vernacular school at Nasarpur and the branches of the Hiranand Academy and the Nava Vidyalaya school at Hyderabad.

There are four High Schools in Hyderabad, three for boys and one for girls. Only one is a Government institution. This school originated in an English class opened in 1855 in connection with a vernacular school. In 1858 it grew into a separate school and was constituted a High School in 1864, after the establishment of the Bombay University gave to that term its present significance.

The buildings in which the school is now accommodated are situated on the Jacob Road near the Civil Hospital and comprise the school house proper, containing 14 rooms, the Metharam Hall, the Head Master's quarters and three blocks of a boarding-house with accommodation for 40 pupils. The school building is of uncertain age: the Metharam Hall was added in 1895-96 at a cost of Rs. 15,976, of which the greater part (Rs. 15,000) was contributed. It was named in honour of Mr. Metharam Gidumal, who was the principal contributor. The teaching staff consists of a Head Master with 12 assistant masters. The number of boys on the roll in March 1916 was 275, 40 of whom were boarders.

This institution was opened in 1888 in a rented building by the late Navalrai Hiranand Mr. Hiranand Showkiram Advani, B.A., under the name of Union Academy, which was changed to Hiranand Academy after his death in 1893, and to Navalrai Hiranand Academy on the death of his brother Navalrai. It was transferred in 1900 to the present buildings near the Post Office on a site measuring 16,272 square yards, which was granted by the Municipality on a nominal rent of one anna a year for 999 years. The total cost of the buildings was about Rs. 77,000 of which Government granted Rs. 3,291. The balance was made up from the Navalrai Hiranand Memorial Fund, the Jacob Memorial Fund and contributions. It contains 24 class and other rooms besides the Jacob Hall and another and is designed to accommodate 800 pupils. There are two separate boarding-houses in rented buildings. In 1916-17 the number of pupils on the rolls were 575, composed of 522 Hindus, 44 Muhammadans and 9 others. The number of boarders was 34.

This was started in January 1897 by Mr. Pribhdas Shewakram Advani in a rented building and was recognized as a high school in 1900. Subsequently the Municipality granted the site measuring 15,935 square yards near the Collector's kacheri at a nominal rent of one anna a year for 999 years. A large and imposing building was erected, but owing to faulty workmanship a large part of it shortly after collapsed and up to the present time (1916) it has not been completely restored. Government have made large contributions towards the building fund. In March 1916 the number of pupils on the rolls of the school was 501, of whom 461 were Hindus, 28 Muhammadans and the remainder of other religions. A small boarding-house is attached to the school.

The Church Mission Society opened a high school in Hyderabad in 1862 on a site near the Government high school. In recent years, however, the school has felt the competition of the other high schools of the town, and it now only teaches up to the third standard.

A Training College was constituted in 1887 at Hyderabad and is housed in a building provided by Government near the Government high school. Its cost of maintenance is defrayed from the provincial revenues. The object of the school is to train masters for the primary schools. An examination is held every

year, and the nature of the appointment obtained is determined by the year in which the student takes the examination. The full course is for three years. A student is bound to serve in his appointment for a period double that which he spent at the college. In 1915-16 there were 172 students, the number of Hindus and Muhammadans being approximately the same.

The Medical School which was started in 1881 is attached to the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, and is accommodated in the

Medical School.

Hospital building, having two class rooms, a laboratory and a library allotted to it. The Civil Surgeon is Superintendent and four Assistant Surgeons and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons are the teachers. The course is that of the Bombay University L.C.P.S. and lasts for four years, and at the end of each period of two years the students are examined at Bombay. Those who pass the final examination are eligible for appointment as fourth grade Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The number of students on the rolls in 1915-16 was 150. The school is maintained almost entirely out of Provincial revenues, but the local boards make small contributions to it.

This is a Government institution situated on the road from Hyderabad to Giddu Bandar, and is for the training of Tapadars, the lowest grade of officer serving in the Sind Revenue Department. The school is under the control of a Head Master, drawn from the ranks of the Mukhtarkars, and the course lasts for eighteen months. An examination is held then, and the successful students are eligible for appointment as tapadars. The students are nominated to the school by the Collectors and the Deputy Commissioner in Sind, and in 1915-16 there were 127 on the rolls. The school has been closed for one year.

This was opened at Hyderabad in 1891 for the purpose of providing teachers for girls' primary schools in Sind, and is maintained by Government. The students are admitted by the Educational Inspector, and a yearly examination is held, for success in which certificates are granted. According to the year in which they pass students are eligible for appointment on Rs. 16, 20 and 25. In 1915 there were 42 students on the rolls.

The one girls' high school alluded to above is at Hyderabad. It was Kundanmal Girls' originally started as a middle school in 1914 by High School.

Mr. Kundanmal of Hyderabad, and was converted into a high school in 1916. The buildings are a handsome double storied pile at the bottom of the old postal incline and were erected at a cost of Rs. 78,000: land has also been obtained for a play-ground. The school is supported partly by subscriptions and partly by grants from Government and the Municipality. The number of pupils in 1916 was 198.

The C. E. Z. Mission conducts an Anglo-vernacular school for girls in Hyderabad. In 1915 there were 33 pupils, almost all of whom were Hindus. One teacher is maintained to visit the houses of those pupils who do not go out.

The following list shows the number of newspapers published in Hyderabad in 1912-15, with their approximate circulation and their annual subscription :—

Name	Annual subscription	Circulation
	Rs. & p.	
"Masir" .. .. .	3 0 0	900
"Santana Dharma Parmartak Patrika"	1 4 0	500
"(Jot)" Lux .. .. .	0 8 0	300
"Saraswati" (Magazine) .. .. .	1 0 0	425
"Sudhar Patrika" .. .. .	0 12 0	250
"Tailor" (Magazine) .. .. .	2 4 0	820
"Health" (Magazine) .. .. .	1 0 0	850
"Hindu" .. .. .	1 8 0	300
"Bhaskar Mitra" .. .. .	2 0 0	350
"Vindar Villas" .. .. .	2 0 0	1,000
"Sint West" .. .. .	10 0 0	750
"The Gleaner" (Magazine) .. .. .	2 0 0	260
"Bharat Wasi" .. .. .	5 0 0	400

No newspaper is published any where else in the district. The number of newspapers is constantly changing, and none of those mentioned above has had a long history. Each newspaper appeals to a limited number of readers only, and there is no single one which exercises any general influence.

There were at the same time eight printing presses in Hyderabad.

There are two public libraries in Hyderabad. The Hyderabad General Library was established in 1872 for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and is housed in a building which was originally the travellers' bungalow. When that was superseded by a new one, the old building was handed over to the Municipality for the use of the library. The Municipality keeps it in repair and also aids the library with an annual grant of Rs. 120 and an annual allowance of Rs. 16 for kerosine oil. This and the amount derived from the subscriptions constitute the income of the library. The number of books is at present about 7,000 and embraces works on all subjects. A reading room is attached to the library.

The Native General Library, now called the Victoria General Library, which is situated on the old Postal Road, was opened in 1888 and has now a good collection of nearly 1,400 books on all subjects, including Sindhi, Persian and Sanskrit works. There is a reading room supplied with periodical literature. The library receives a municipal grant of Rs. 420 a year and an allowance of Rs. 50 for kerosine oil.

## HEALTH

## TABLES XXX A AND B, XXXI, XXXII AND XXXIII

## CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME

## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The Civil Hospital at Hyderabad is the only one in the district except the Women's Hospital described below. It must have been opened soon after the conquest of Sind, but the earliest mention of it traceable in existing records is in 1858. It shared a building with a Police Hospital and a charitable dispensary. In 1894 the present building was completed at a cost of Rs. 88,173 and accommodation was provided for 60 males and 12 females in seven wards. Since then an upper storey has been added to the building to provide further accommodation and there are now 104 beds. The Civil Surgeon in charge is assisted by a staff of one Assistant Surgeon and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a European nurse and two matrons, besides ward-boys, and menials. The number of patients treated in 1914 and 1915 was:—

			Indoor	Outdoor
1914	--	--	2,140	10,438
1915	--	--	1,941	8,607

This hospital was opened in 1887 at Hyderabad in connection with the Lady Dufferin Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch. The Female Hospital. building, which contains two wards, was erected at a cost of Rs. 26,419. A fully qualified Lady Doctor is maintained and also an Assistant Lady Doctor. The income of the hospital is derived from grants from public bodies and from the interests on money invested.

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Lunatic Asylum is situated at Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad and was built in 1871, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney of Bombay having given Rs. 50,000 for the purpose. It is the Asylum for the whole of Sind and superseded one which was hitherto in use at Larkana. The cost of the building was Rs. 68,441, and Government paid the balance. It covers over 25 acres and comprises six yards for different classes of lunatics. There is accommodation for 180 males and 20 females. A hospital is attached with room for six. The Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad is the Superintendent and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons under him reside on the premises. The Asylum is visited once a month by official visitors.

There are ten dispensaries in the district maintained by municipal and local funds, with some assistance in most cases from Government. Except in the case of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary at Hyderabad which has an Assistant Surgeon in charge, all are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and attendance is free. There are several dispensaries in Hyderabad City kept by private practitioners.

There are three Veterinary Dispensaries in the district. One, in Hyderabad and bearing the name of Mr. Steele, a former Collector of the district, was opened in 1898, but was not provided with a building of its own until 1899, when the

present premises in the Hirabad quarter of the town were erected at a cost of Rs. 12,064. The other dispensaries are at Hala and Matli. The following figures for the year 1916-17 show the work of the dispensaries and their income and expenditure:—

Place			Indoor patients	Outdoor patients
Hyderabad	..	..	160	2,498
Hala	..	..	88	902
Matli	..	..	..	576
			Income	Expenditure
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Hyderabad	..	..	5,104	5,134 12 11
Hala	..	..	..	1,330 2 4
Matli	..	..	400	545 9 1

The dispensaries are under the control of the District Local Board, which is responsible for financing them. Government make an annual contribution towards their upkeep.

## ADMINISTRATION

## CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME

The Hyderabad District consists of seven talukas as shown below:—

Taluka	Head-quarters	Number of Talukas	Number of Daths	Limits	Area in square miles	Population	Average annual land revenue
							Rs.
Hala	Hala	19	119	23° 27' and 26° 4' North Latitude. 65° 19' and 65° 49' East Longitude.	311	105,194	2,00,942
Tando Allahpur	Tando Allahpur	12	97	23° 5' and 25° 50' North Latitude. 65° 23' and 65° 5' East Longitude.	505	66,229	1,67,122
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	15	95	23° 10' and 25° 23' North Latitude. 65° 20' and 65° 45' East Longitude.	280	149,457	2,98,512
Guni	Tando Muhammad Khan	25	203	23° 55' and 25° 17' North Latitude. 65° 19' and 65° 50' East Longitude.	998	91,362	2,79,501
Dero Mohbat	Mach	12	116	23° 55' and 25° 19' North Latitude. 65° 22' and 65° 19' East Longitude.	498	49,017	1,73,370
Tando Bago	Tando Bago	17	129	24° 22' and 25° 2' North Latitude. 65° 40' and 65° 22' East Longitude.	630	67,678	2,29,801
Badin	Badin	24	171	23° 17' and 24° 55' North Latitude. 65° 42' and 65° 15' East Longitude.	792	91,665	2,38,505

Up to 1912 the district included the five talukas of Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro, Sakrand and Nasrat which formed the Naushahro division, the Shahdadpur Taluka which was included in the Hala division and the Digri Taluka which was included in the Tando division. The charge had by that time become too heavy, and it was also necessary to provide a regular administration for the area hitherto in charge of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal. Consequently the new district of Nawabshah was created, and all these talukas except Digri, which was transferred to Thar and Parkar, were transferred to it. The Hyderabad district, thus reduced, now consists of two divisions.

The first three talukas constitute the Hala division in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector who has his head-quarters at Hyderabad. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board.

The talukas of Guni, Dero Mohbat, Tando Bago and Badin form the Tando division and are under an Assistant or Deputy Collector, who passes the hot months of the year either at his official residence in Tando Muhammad Khan or at Hyderabad. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board. A proposal has been sanctioned to carve a new taluka out of the Badin and Guni Talukas owing to

their excessive size, to be known as Karjo Ganwahr Taluka with head-quarters at the village of that name. The scheme will be put into execution when funds are available.

A Deputy Collector when possible is attached to the two divisions in view of the heaviness of each charge.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

## CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME

Badin (24° 39' North Latitude and 68° 53' East Longitude), the head-quarters of Badin Taluka, had a population of 1,270 at the census of 1921. It contains a Mukhtiar's office, dispensary, Post Office, Police Lines, Primary Schools, district bungalow and Musafirkhana. It is the present terminus of the Hyderabad-Badin Railway. It possessed a Municipality formerly, but it was abolished in 1878. Badin was founded about 1750 A.D. by a Hindu named Sawala and thirty years later was one of the towns destroyed by the Afghan General Madad Khan, who was lent to Abdul Nabi, the last of the Kalhoras, to help him against the Talpurs. Abdul Nabi appears to have held out hopes of great spoil, which he was quite unable to satisfy, and so Madad Khan took his own satisfaction, ravaging the whole country without mercy. The author of the Fatahnama says that every one, high or low, was beaten and plundered "even to the clothes on their persons, to the shoes on their feet and to the mats in their houses." Few of the places which experienced the fury of Madad Khan's horde ever recovered, and Badin has not done so. Among the ruins of the old town are parts of the walls of two mosques, one of which bears the date 632 and the other 987. These dates correspond to 1234 and 1579 A.D. The Shah Kadri fair held annually at Badin about the end of June is attended by 10,000 people and it is estimated that over Rs. 20,000 worth of silk, silverware and miscellaneous goods and camels change hands. Shahbadin Kadri, in whose honour the fair is held, is said to have come to Badin 250 years ago. The present occupant of the spiritual seat is Pir Pindino Shah Pir Bhawan Shah. He is a Hasani Saiyid.

Bhitshah, a small village in Hala Taluka about four miles east of Hala, is made holy to all Sindhis by the tomb of Shah Abdul Latif, the great poet and Sufi saint who taught and died there. It bears the date 1167 (1753 A.D.) which is near to the probable date of his death. It is built of burnt bricks on a stone foundation, with floor and decorations of glazed tiles. Near it are tombs of two Pirs, dated 1231 and 1228 A.H. An annual fair held here in the month of Safar, which lasts for three days, attracts about 5,000 persons. Fancy articles and sundry goods are sold.

Babri in the Gari Taluka, 24 miles from Tando Muhammad Khan, is the scene of an annual fair which attracts about 10,000 people and where camels, silverware, silks, etc., are sold to the value of nearly a quarter of a lakh. The focus of attraction is the tomb of Shah Karim, a Saiyid of Matiari and a poet. He is said to have died in A.H. 1032 (1622 A.D.).

Hala (new), 25° 49' North Latitude and 68° 28' East Longitude, the head-quarter station of Hala Taluka and a Municipal town, had a population of 5,757 at the census of 1921. It contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow with a garden attached to it, Mukhtiar's office, Resident Magistrate's Court,

Primary School, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Musafirchana and Police Station. The nearest railway station is Tando Adam, 15 miles distant. Hala is noted for its glazed pottery and weaving of *susi* (trouser cloth) which gives employment to 500 looms. Both are described in Chapter VIII of the 'A' Volume. The war has entirely closed the European market for the former, whilst the local demand has also fallen off. The Hala pottery is being steadily displaced by that of Sakkur, Nasarpur and other places, which is cheaper and lighter though much inferior in quality.

This town is said to have been founded about a hundred years ago by Mukhdum Mir Muhammad under the name of Murtizabad when old Hala, which is situated about a mile and a half to the west of it, was threatened with destruction by the encroachment of the Indus. It contains two tombs and a Masjid held in much veneration. The tombs are not of great age, have no historical interest, and are architecturally commonplace. They are built in the familiar style, with stone foundation and superstructure of burnt bricks decorated with glazed tiles: but these last are very inferior to those of the tombs on the Makli Hills at Tatta. The glazing is coarse and easily scales off. The sanctity of the place depends principally on the tomb of Mir Makhdum Nuh, a saint who is said to have died at the age of 87 about the year 1592 A.D. His remains were twice removed, it is said to save them from the devouring river, which explains the late date of the present tomb, A.H. 1265 or A.D. 1790. Along inscription says that the builder of it was Pir Muhammad Zaman, the saviour and the deliverer of his followers, but it was finished off by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The second tomb, dated five years later, is that of Makhdum Mir Muhammad, the saint, who is credited with the founding of new Hala. It was apparently built at the expense of Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The mosque adjoining them was built twelve years after it, in A.H. 1222, by Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur. A fair held here annually on the 27th of *Zulhid* attracts between two and three thousand people.

At Khudabad, a mile and a half to the west of new Hala, is the tomb of Mir Fateh Ali Khan, the man by whom the Kalhoras were finally expelled and the rule of the Talpurs established. The tomb is like those at Hala. The Mir died in 1802, but the tomb bears the date A.H. 1210, which corresponds to A.D. 1794: so he built it, according to the common custom, during his life-time. New Khudabad, as the Persian histories call it to distinguish it from old Khudabad near Delhi, was founded about 1188 A.H. (i.e., 1774 A.D.) in the reign of Muhammad Sarafraz Kalhora. The Mirs, or Talpurs, took up their residence there soon after Mir Bijar's return from Mecca, but in 1204 A.H. (i.e., 1789 A.D.) Mir Fateh Ali Khan moved from Khudabad to Hyderabad. Khudabad was still in 1814 according to Thornton a large town. Later its ruins covered an area of two square miles.

Hyderabad (situated in 25° 23' North Latitude, 68° 25' East Longitude) was before the British conquest the capital of Sind, being the city of the Shahdulpur family of Talpurs, to whom the other families looked up. Hyderabad

had no authority over Khairpur and Mirpur, but was *primus inter pares*. The day after the battle of Miani Sir Charles Napier took possession of it, and when he was appointed Governor of Sind he made it his headquarters for a short time, but soon removed to Karachi. Hyderabad has since been the head-quarters of a civil district. It is also the second military station in the Karachi Brigade, having normally two batteries of Royal Field Artillery, an ammunition column, two companies of British infantry and an Indian infantry regiment. The city contained a population of 81,838 at the census of 1921, which was classified as follows:—

Hindus	..	..	..	55,176
Mahomedans	..	..	..	25,284
Christians	..	..	..	1,036
Jains	..	..	..	19
Zoroastrians	..	..	..	53
Jews	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	270

There is little doubt that Hyderabad occupies the site of Nirun, the fort to which the Arab conqueror, Muhammad Kasim, marched after taking Debal, which opened its gates to him and in which he built a mosque on the site of the heathen temple of Budh. Elliot disputes this and is inclined to identify Hyderabad with Mansura, because Nirun was on the west of the Indus. He was evidently not aware that the Indus at that period flowed far to the east of its present channel. Nirun disappeared for a long time, but in the middle of the eighteenth century the Indus suddenly abandoned its course past the then flourishing town of Nannarpur and turning westward passed round the Ganja Talar hills, while the Fuleli, leaving the main stream a few miles above them, enclosed them on the eastern side and at once made the site one of the most eligible in all Sind for a large fortified town. Ghulam Shah Kalhora, on the lookout for a more central capital than Khudabad or Tatta, saw the advantage of the situation and founded the city of Hyderabad in the year 1768 A.D. Khudabad, his old capital near Dadu, was burnt and destroyed in 1781. An account of it will be found in the Gazetteer of Larkana District. Ghulam Shah died and was buried at Hyderabad.

In 1836 the following description of the town and fort of Hyderabad was written, and the old Gazetteer published in 1876 states that it was still applicable then

"The hill on which Hyderabad stands has the form of a parallelogram, with the same direction as that of the range. Between this elevation and the bank of the Fuleli there is a plain of nearly one mile average breadth; and between its western side and the Indus there is another plain, which has an extent of three miles and a half in breadth. The eastern plain, or that of the Fuleli, has a greater elevation than that which exists between the main river and the hill, so that on approaching the summit of the latter from the east the ascent is not so great as when the approach is made from the opposite side. Besides the hill of Hyderabad presents a single abrupt mural face on its eastern side of 25 feet perpendicular

height, the houses of the town being built close upon the margin, and only approachable at a few points, where the ascent has been made more easy by the side being reduced to an inclined plain. The west side of the hill presents two such perpendicular faces, the lower being separated from the more elevated by an intermediate plain of varied breadth (on an average a quarter of a mile), which forms a stage half-way between the low plain at the foot and the plateau which constitutes the summit of the hill. On this middle plain there are situated a few scattered huts, and its elevation above the low ground may be 25 feet, which may likewise be the difference of elevation between it and the superior platform. The latter has a uniform breadth of 600 yards and a length of two miles. At its southern extremity is situated the citadel of Hyderabad, which is separated from the town by a dry ditch 40 yards broad and forms the only artificial defence of this city. This, like the houses of the town, is built close to the margin of the perpendicular side of the hill, which is faced from its base upwards with the brick-work of the outer wall. This wall, reaching the level of the plateau, is carried to the height of 50 feet above it; and is supported on the inner face by a bank of earth or rubbish, which from the level of the surface of the plateau reaches to within a few feet of the embrasures. This gives the defence greater strength than a superficial examination of the rampart from the outside would lead the observer to attribute to it. On observing the inner face, the parapet is seen to form a very gently inclined plain, from within four feet of the top of the wall, until it reaches the general level of the surface. The ditch, which separates the citadel from the town, also insulates the southern extremity of the hill on which the citadel stands, and the communication is maintained by means of a bridge, which is situated in front of the principal entrance into the fort, and opposite the main street, or bazar, which stretches from this point to the northern extremity of the town in a straight line. The entrance is defended by a semicircular curtain; and in order to reach it, on whatever side the approach be made, you must traverse one-half of the breadth of the town, through streets of about ten yards wide. The buildings in the interior of the citadel present great confusion, much more so than is observed in the town itself. The structures are of all kinds placed without any apparent arrangement, and only admit of communication between one part of the fort and another by narrow crooked lanes. The bungalows in which the princes reside, the chambers set apart for public business, and in which they hold their *durbars*, the dwellings of their domestics, their mosques, stables and harems are all situate within this fort. There are no gardens, no maidan or open squares, for the purpose of exercise or for ventilating the intricate mass of dwellings which are heaped together in close disorder, and are all surrounded by a high wall, which is over-topped only by the large round tower, the most conspicuous building in the citadel, and by two or three of the bungalows in which the *Mirs* reside. Within this stronghold the princes of Sind live immured, and seldom go out, except for hunting, an amusement, however, they only indulge in once or twice a year. The space occupied by the town of Hyderabad has a very regular form and a result of several experiments made by our people to ascertain the area

gave the following dimensions :—Length from the bridge over the ditch of citadel to the north extremity of the town 1,161 yards ; mean breadth of the plateau occupied by the houses from east to west, 510 yards, giving a total area of 592,110 square yards. On this surface the buildings are densely accumulated, but the streets by which the communication is kept up are regularly arranged, and, though narrow, are tolerably clean. Besides the bazar before mentioned, which forms the main street, there are two others which run on either side parallel to it, and traverse the whole length of the town. These again are crossed at right angles by shorter streets which run east and west." Doctor Heddle, the writer of this description, added that no respectable persons then resided in the town itself, which was solely occupied by the banias and the more menial attendants on the court. Persons of respectability, who had no quarters within the fort, resided in some of the small hamlets situated mostly on the banks of the Fuleli, where also were the gardens belonging to the Mirs. To the Doctor's description of the fort the old Gazetteer made the following additions :—" It is in area about 36 acres and contains the large house generally known as Government House, standing opposite the gateway. It belongs to one of the ex-Mirs and has still a room called the painted chamber, in which is a native drawing representing the meeting of Ranjitsing, the ruler of the Punjab, with Lord Lake in 1803. Before the present cantonments at Hyderabad were built the greater portion of the British troops were quartered inside the fort. In 1857 nearly all the old houses in the fort were pulled down and the space left by them cleared for the erection of new arsenal buildings, which in shape are like a sixteen-sided figure. In 1862 the arsenal was finally removed from Karachi and established in Hyderabad. In the magazine compound in this fort are buried several officers who fell in the battle of Mianee and Dubba."

This account seems worth preserving, because most of the buildings mentioned in it are no more. In April 1906 the Explosion in the Fort arsenal was the cause of their utter destruction. The round tower and the painted chamber were alone left, though the latter was considerably damaged. The first intimation of the impending disaster was an explosion in the magazine on April 7th, attributed to the spontaneous combustion of a box of cordite, which blew down the end walls and cracked the roof of the magazine. A sergeant who was in charge dashed water on some other boxes which had caught fire, and the rest of the day was spent in removing about sixty tons of ammunition to the polygon building, which was in other part of the fort. As it seemed dangerous to proceed with this work the remaining ammunition was flooded and all seemed safe. But on the 15th idem another box of the cordite exploded in the polygon building and set it on fire. As it soon became apparent that to attempt to put out this fire would be a very perilous task, every one was cleared out of the fort and the inhabitants of the surrounding buildings were warned to vacate at once, which most of them did in haste. But the notice was too short. At 8-30 a terrific explosion shook the town, blew in the doors and windows of the Collector's kacheri and bungalow, the railway station, the Hiranand Academy and

many other buildings, and reduced the houses and shops in the immediate vicinity to heaps of wreckage. At the same time tons of bricks and stones were hurled in all directions, killing eight persons on the spot and wounding a large number. The ammunition that still remained in the fort was removed and thrown into the river as soon as this could be done, and so all further danger averted. It is computed that damage to the extent of a lakh and a quarter of rupees was done. The magazine has since been removed from the fort, and the fort itself has been handed over to the civil authorities.

As stated above, the British troops were at first quartered in the fort; but from 1851 to 1856 extensive and substantial barracks were built to the north and west of the town. South of them, on a singularly bleak and stony hill, the bungalows of the officers rose by degrees and the Church of St. Thomas was built. Its foundation stone was laid by Mr. Frere (then Commissioner in Sind) in 1856, and it was completed and consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay in 1860. It is in the early English style of red brick and Hyderabad stone and is 118 feet in length by 58 in breadth, with a tower 76 feet high to the top of the belfry. It has seats for 475. It has a number of memorial windows, of which one, the east window, is dedicated to the memory of the officers and men who fell at the battles of Miani and Dubo, as stated in a brass plate in the sanctuary. Another commemorates the officers and men of the 28th regiment who died from the effects of the climate of 1848. Among other memorials are the colours of the second (now the 129th) Baluchis, raised at Hyderabad in 1846.

At the end of the cantonment, at the edge of the slope leading down to the town, stands the Collector's kacheri. The old building which was singularly unlovely in appearance was totally destroyed by fire in November 1906. The new building which was completed in 1912 is a most imposing pile and with the exception of the New Customs House and the Port Trust Office in Karachi, is the handsomest public office in the Province. It is double storeyed and is built of red brick with which is combined dressed Jungshahi stone. The 'jali' work of Jodhpur stone is most effective and the whole is set off with a fine stone parapet. Besides the revenue offices of the district, the Sessions Court and the offices of the District and Assistant Judge are accommodated, and on the first floor is a large durbar hall, access to which is obtained by two stone staircases from the main porch below. The cost of the building was Rs. 2,80,000.

The interior of the town on either side of the main bazar is full of narrow lanes which are made all the darker by the many storeyed houses on either side of them. The town has expanded in every possible direction in order to accommodate the increase of population. The main expansion has been in the direction of the prison and the Fuleli Canal. Of the public buildings the schools and hospitals have been described in preceding chapters. The Holmsted Hall just outside the fort may be regarded as the town hall of Hyderabad.

It was erected in 1905 to commemorate the services of Dr. Holmsted, who was Civil Surgeon from 1868 to 1884, and consists of a large hall with verandahs all round and a balcony at one end.

In 1914 the Municipality erected a new market at the end of the old town and at the beginning of the Hiraabad quarter at a cost of Rs. 1,38,000. It is known as the Navalrai market after a distinguished citizen of the town, and besides the market proper it contains a large clock tower. Another Municipal market is one in Mian Fakir jo pir, built in 1908.

Two large musafirkhanaas are of recent date, one close to the railway station and known as the Wasional musafirkhana and the other near the Civil Hospital and designed for the use of the hospital patients. It contains separate accommodation for Hindus and Muhammadana.

The Anglican Church has been described above. Neither the Roman Catholic Church nor the Mission Church is of particular interest. The old cemetery which is now closed contains the following three monuments which are kept in repair by Government as being of historical interest:—

1. To the memory of 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 47 privates, 11 women and 31 children of the 86th regiment who died between 13th March and 31st August 1844.

2. To the memory of 8 sergeants, 13 corporals, 216 privates, 20 women and 34 children of the 78th Highlanders who died in January and February 1844.

3. To the memory of Charles Curling, Deputy Collector. The hat was erected by Sir Charles Napier.

A curious relic of the past is to be seen in an enclosure just outside the fort, a grave 40½ feet in length, which is said to contain the remains of Asabi or Nau Gaz Pir (the nine yard saint) who stood that height.

Hyderabad has two public gardens, both maintained by the Municipality. The one which was originally a Local Fund garden called Patton's garden, but was transferred to the Municipality, is situated in the vicinity of the station. The other is one of the Government gardens which were started in all the large towns by or under Sir Charles Napier, primarily for the purpose of supplying the troops with fresh vegetables. It is situated on the Gidu Bandar road and occupies an area of about 200 acres. These gardens were managed by Major Blenkins, Assistant Commissary General whose report in the year 1847 states that the Hyderabad garden had recently been much neglected but contained a "fine black alluvial soil" and, with care, ought to produce anything. The accounts for the half of that year ending with August show a profit of Rs. 311. Afterwards under Colonel Dunsterville and other Collectors the garden was greatly improved and stocked with vines and peach, mango, apple, guava, orange, pummaloe, citron, lime, fig, mulberry and plantain trees. It is still flourishing.

Opposite the garden on the same road stands the circuit house, a fine double storeyed red-brick building which was erected in 1912 for the accommodation of the Governor of Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind, and other high officials when on tour. It is contained in a large garden.

The municipal water works were opened for the supply of the cantonment in 1878 and of the city in 1880. They were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,70,000. The water is drawn from the Indus by a pair of steam pumps set up on the bank of the river at Gidn Bandar and discharged into two settling tanks each capable of containing 1,310,400 gallons, of which 1,117,000 gallons are available for use. The supply is drawn from each tank alternately after the contents have settled. The water flows from these tanks by gravitation through a closed masonry conduit to a reservoir situated near the west wall of the fort about four miles distant from the intake. From this reservoir, which can contain 806,700 gallons, the water is raised by a pair of steam pumps to a distributing reservoir in the fort, which has a capacity of 705,600 gallons and is at a higher level than the streets of the city and cantonment. This reservoir fortunately escaped destruction when the magazine exploded in 1906. The above was the capacity of the water works upto 1909, when a revised project was prepared and has now been carried through at a cost of nearly four lacs of rupees. The following additions and improvements have been carried out:—

- (1) Additional pumping engine at Gidn Bandar with a new engine house.
- (2) Construction of four additional earthen settling tanks at Gidn Bandar.
- (3) Widening of the conduit from Gidn Bandar.
- (4) Roofing of Shah Kadam tank.
- (5) Lining of the fort reservoir.
- (6) High service reservoir on the fort tower.
- (7) Construction of five new mains with branches.

The improvement in the supply has naturally been considerable and there are now 15,000 connections where fifteen years ago there were only 400. The rates charged are Rs. 96 per annum for a one-inch pipe and Rs. 54 for a three-quarter inch pipe and Rs. 24 for a half-inch pipe. Persons who only use the public connection pay a graduated rate according to their incomes. The cantonment is supplied by a reservoir of its own, which takes its supply from the fort reservoir.

Apart from the fort the only objects of historical interest in Hyderabad are the tombs of the Mirs. They are at the northern extremity of the ridge on which the town is built.

They form two groups of which Sir R. Burton remarks: "One glance tells you that those to the north are fine old works whilst the southern are modern and miserable imitations." The former were raised by the Kalhoras, the latter by the Talpurs who had ejected them from Sind.

Under Talpur rule it is not therefore surprising that the Kalhora tombs were allowed to go to ruin. The finest tomb of all, that of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, has suffered irreparably by the falling in of its great dome about 25 years ago. The following description of it as it was in 1877, by Sir Richard Burton, is worth quoting :—

" We will begin with the best of the series that dating from A.D. 1768 and covering the saintly founder of Hyderabad, Ghulam Shah Kalhora. Like the Makkai tomb this is girt by a mud fort, the work of the Talpurs. You enter and find a large enclosure covered with the detritus of ruined graves. A platform of white marble surrounded by balustrades of carved sandstone supports the quadrangular edifice, which has a raised facade to the east: it supports a central main dome, resting upon a polygonal drum, and there is a domelet at each corner. All the exterior was covered with the finest kasi or porcelained tiles; but nothing has been repaired for forty years and now perhaps it is too late: the casing bulges from the walls and in places strewn the pavement. The dark interior is remarkable chiefly for the tomb of Jaypur marble, which the Rajput artists seem to handle like wax; the flutings of the open work are delicate in the extreme and the general effect is a lacery of stone. The walls bear many inscriptions, amongst which we read :—

Ghulam Shah-i-Din, Khusrav-i-Daran, *i.e.*, Ghulam (the slave), King of the faith and Chosen of the age. And we see on the archway among other verses :—

The king of the world, Ghulam Shah.

Before him the firmament kissed the earth.

The falling of the dome did much damage to the white marble tomb and smashed its perforated railing, and the bulging and falling of the tiles mentioned by Burton has continued. When His Excellency Lord Curzon came to Sind in 1903 he visited the tombs and made a memorandum on the spot that this tomb should be restored. A tomb adjoining this, not so fine but in much better preservation, is described in the old Gazetteer as that of Sarafraz Khan, the son and successor of Ghulam Shah, which is a mistake. It is that of Ghulam Nabi, a brother of Ghulam Shah, who was killed in battle against the Talpurs. Sarafraz, who had to flee from Sind after the murder of his Talpur ministers Baharam and Bijar, is not likely to have had an honourable burial at Hyderabad; but there is a mean tomb ascribed to him half a mile south in a hollow, which the Kalhora Fakirs keep in repair.

The other group of tombs belongs to the Talpurs and most of them have been built since the British conquest. From an architectural point of view they are conspicuously inferior to those of the Kalhoras. They are kept in repair by the family. The oldest of them is that attributed to Mir Karam Ali, one of the original " Char Yar," and said to have been built about 1812. Mir Karam Ali did not die till 1828, but it was customary for a man to build his own tomb. Another commemorates, whether or not it entombs, Murad Ali, another of the four friends, his sons Nur Muhammad and Nasir Khan and his grandson Shahdad Khan. The last two were concerned in Miani and were prisoners at the date assigned

for the building of this tomb, 1847 A.D., but it may have been erected over the grave of Murad Ali by the female members of the family who did not go into exile.

All the tombs are now protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

To the left of the road as Hyderabad is approached from Mir Jo Tando, an old fortification on a detached hill arrests attention. It is said to have been built by the Kalhoras and as a mere appendage to Hyderabad would be uninteresting; but it contains a gaudy shrine with a lattice work of blue tiles, which commands a degree of veneration out of proportion to anything that is known of Shah Makkai, the saint whose name it bears. Sir R. Burton says that he was a native of Mecca and came to Sind about 1260 A. D., but does not quote his authority, which may have been one of the fakir custodians of the shrine.

About three miles south of Hyderabad is a site of the Residency or "Entrenched Camp" where Major Outram and Captain Conway made the memorable stand against 8,000 Baluchis (see the 'A' Volume, page 128). Forty years ago when Sir R. Burton wrote it had already become "a dismal ruin with nothing standing but a shell of inner hall." On which he remarks: "The outer wall, which, loop-holed and banquetted, had driven off the host of Baluch swordsmen headed by Mir Shahdad; is level with the onion-growing ground and the whole compound has become a neglected grove of sombre babula. Surely it would be well, even at the expense of a few rupees, to keep up a place to which so many and such mighty memories cling." This neglect has to some extent been repaired by the erection of a pillar on the site bearing the following inscription:—

"This pillar marks the site of the British Residency which on the 15th February 1843 was defended by Major Outram with his escort consisting of the light company of the 22nd Regiment against the force of 8,000 Baluchis fighting for the Amirs of Sind."

Matlari (25° 36' North Latitude and 68° 29' East Longitude), a town in the Hala Taluka about 17 miles north of Hyderabad, derives its importance from being the seat of the Matlari Saiyids (see the article on 'population' above). This has no doubt helped to bring together its population of 4,638 souls, among whom Saiyids and Sheikhhs predominate. There are, however, a good many Memons also and the place has a considerable trade, which is furthered by the fairs annually held at the tombs of Pir Hashim Shah and Pir Rukun Shah, built in the years 1762 and 1765 A.D. respectively. There is also a Jama Masjid built in 1803. None of these buildings has any architectural merit. Matlari is a municipal town. The nearest railway station is Allahdino Sand on the Hyderabad-Rohri line.

Matli (23° 2' North Latitude and 68° 42' East Longitude), the headquarters of Dem Mohabat Taluka, had a population of 2,544 at the census of 1921. It is situated on the left bank of the Fuleli Canal, which has at this point a bridge leading to

Matli Station on the Hyderabad-Badin Railway on the opposite bank. The Government buildings in the town are the Mukhtiatkar's office, Police Station, District Bungalow, school, Resident Magistrate's office, post office, and dhatarasala. Apart from being the taluka headquarters, it is a place of no importance.

Miani (often written Meeanee), the site of the battle of 1843 (see 'A' Volume, page 129), is about six miles north-east of Hyderabad. It owes its name probably to some temporary settlement of *Mianis* (fishermen) which was there at the time of the battle. In 1889 a big loop of the old Fuleli was excised, shortening the canal by two miles. This produces a confusing effect upon the topography, for the abandoned portion of the canal, which was the centre of the battlefield, is now silted up nearly to the level of the surrounding country, and the monument which stood on its west bank is half a mile to the east of the present Fuleli. The monument which has been described as a "mean and ugly obelisk" is enclosed in an iron railing and is inscribed with the names of the officers and the number of the rank and file who fell in the battle.

Nasarpur is an old town in the taluka of Tando Allahyar about three miles from Khessano Station on the Jodhpur Railway, and had a population of 4,165 at the census of 1921. The legend of Brahmanabad attributes the founding of it to those who were wise and saved their lives by listening to the voice of the Pir who warned that city of its impending destruction. There are other stories differing both as to date and founder. The only certainty is that Nasarpur is an ancient town which held a very prominent position in eastern Sind until the Indus suddenly deserted it about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mirza Shah Hussian Arghun chose it for the ceremony of his coronation. Like other towns that were great once, it is celebrated for its weavers. The weaving of *susi*, *khes* and *agath* employs 400 looms still. Glazed pottery is also made.

The town has revived a little in recent years and has a Municipality.

There are some tombs which are said to be nearly two centuries old, and bring together a crowd of Mussalmans to an annual fair.

Sadaran-jo-thul (Sadaran's column) is a tower of mud and brickwork, situated two miles from Saidpur in Gani Taluka at the southern extremity of the Ganja Takar hills, and may be described here as a type of many. Sir R. Burton's description is the best available: "We pass the night on a plain close to the spot where the Fuleli falls into the Goomee river. This, to judge from the many miles covered with broken bricks and the ruined foundations of large buildings, was once the site of a flourishing city, doomed like many of its fellows to display 'the havoc of the East'. As usual in Sind, a domed tomb or two, converted into pigeon houses, are the only melancholy survivors of former magnificence.

"The locale, is not without interest. Sudderan's column—it does not remind you of Trajan's or Nelson's—is the resort of Hindu pilgrims who flock here every year in the dark half of the month Waisakh. At

that time many of the devotees shave their heads, and the whole body, male and female, first perform *pradakshina*, or circumambulation with the right side always presented to the object circumambulated, thrice round the column, in honour of it, and then each person casts seven clods or brickbats at the neighbouring tomb, accompanying the action with remarks the reverse of complimentary to the memory of the deceased.

"The pillar unconnected with some romance is a puzzle. It is a truncated cone of the mud used in Sindhi buildings, about 16 feet high and 71 in circumference at the base. It stands upon the mound of the same material, and the whole covers a natural platform of limestone rock. Easily climbing to the top of one of the wide clefts which rain has dug in the side of the tamalus, I found a shaft sunk perpendicularly down to the foundation. Below the base was another cut, into which I penetrated despite the fiends and dragons, the cobras and scorpions, with which my friends, the natives, peopled it. It was about 7 or 8 feet in length and led nowhere. These I afterwards heard were the work of Gbulam Ali Talpur, who, suspecting, as an Oriental always does, that treasure was to be found in, under or somewhere about the mysterious erection, took the most energetic steps to discover it and to no purpose. Sudderan's pillar cannot be ancient, unless at least it is indebted for preservation to the active hand of the devotee: the very dew would melt it away in the course of a century. Similar remains are not uncommon in this part of Sind: all of them pegs for tradition and possibly at some future time, material for archaeological discussion."

Burton tells the popular story of this particular tower, which is briefly that Sadaran, the son of Raja Ram, had the misfortune unwittingly to captivate the heart of his young step-mother. As he fled followed by the infuriated Raja and a band of armed men, the earth swallowed him up and a pillar grew up on the spot where he had disappeared. The penitent king died of a broken heart and was buried in the adjoining tomb, to be pelted and abused by many generations of pilgrims.

Subsequent excavations have been made by the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey at this spot, and the following account of them is quoted from the progress report of the year 1915:—

"I experienced very great difficulty at the outset in obtaining the requisite number of coolies to excavate at this place. The difficulty was caused by the superstitious but popular belief shared by Hindus and Muhammadans alike that the mound was the resting place of a stupendously long cobra. Suffice it to say here that although the number of coolies I obtained on the first day was a small one, I was lucky enough to light upon the walls of the stupa. Once the trace of the walls was obtained, it was a comparatively easy matter to trace them all round. The walls, when thoroughly laid bare, were found to form four sides of an oblong, the larger being nearly 98 feet and the smaller 76 feet long. This was rather surprising because the plinths of all the stupas I have known are either round or square and never oblong. Traces of the moon stone were found in front of the north wall, showing that the stupa faced this direction. The maximum height of the present walls is nearly 10 feet and is preserved in the west wall. They are in too dilapidated a condition to enable us to restore fully their original elevation. In the

debris removed to clear the walls, many sculptured pieces were brought to light of almost identical types with those unearthed by Mr. Cousens at Mirpur Khas. Some of these are no doubt fragments of the decorative borders of the wall niches, no trace of which, however, has now remained. Others are closely similar to those found in the ornamental course near the bottom of the basement of the Mirpur Khas stupa. But the basement of the Tando Muhammad Khan stupa, which is well preserved, has no such strong course running anywhere on it. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult to determine where these bricks had originally been used."

**Tando Allahyar** (25° 27' North Latitude and 68° 46' East Longitude) is the head-quarters of the taluka of the same name.

**Tando Allahyar.** It is a municipal town and had a population of 5,975 at the census of 1921, the majority being Hindus. Besides the Mukhtarkar's office, the district bungalow and police lines are within the fort, and outside of it are the post and telegraph office, dispensary, school and musafirkhana. Tando Allahyar is a station on the Jodhpur Railway. This town, which is said to have been founded by Allahyar, a son of Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, in 1790, was a residence of a branch of the Talpur family and lying on the highway between Umarkot and Hyderabad, soon became an important place. Silk weavers and ivory workers and other artisans were attracted to it and it also developed a large trade, but this declined in time. It still has a name for coloured cloths, silk, and ivory work. A temple of Ramdev attracts about 4,000 people to an annual fair in the month of Bado (about September) at which a good deal of business is done in miscellaneous goods and fancy articles.

**Tando Bago** (24° 47' North Latitude and 69° 1' East Longitude) is the headquarters of Tando Bago Taluka and had a population of 1,860 at the census of 1921. It is

**Tando Bago.** twelve miles from Talhar, a railway station on the Hyderabad-Badin Line. It contains the Mukhtarkar's office, district bungalow, school, post office, dharamsala, police station and dispensary. It had a Municipality, which was abolished in 1878. The town is said to have been founded by Bago Khan Talpur about 180 years ago, and is still the residence of Mir Muhammad Khan *sealed* Mir Wali Muhammad Khan, a lineal descendant of the founder. The population, which is very mixed, has increased by more than 50 per cent. in the last forty years.

This village, some three miles from Mufan in the Hyderabad Taluka and 15 miles from Hyderabad, was built by Fazul

**Tando Fazul.** Muhammad Khan Talpur when Mir Ghulam Ali Khan gave him a Jagir in that part of the country, and his descendants are still zamindars of the place. It has in its vicinity some striking ruins, the most remarkable being a *maus* or storeyed house of which one wall, almost intact, rises to a sheer height of 40 feet. These are the remains of the town of Hingorani, the former seat of a family of powerful Saiyids, which was among the places wrecked by the Afghan Sardar Madad Khan in or about 1775.

**Tando Muhammad Khan** (25° 8' North Latitude and 68° 35' East Longitude), the headquarters of the Guni Taluka,

**Tando Muhammad Khan.** is a municipal town and had a population of 3,995

at the census of 1921. It is situated on the right bank of the Fuleli Canal and has a railway station on the Badin branch of the North-Western Railway from Hyderabad. It contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow, with a fine garden, a Mukhtiar's office, Sub-Judge's Court, dispensary, municipal primary and Anglo-vernacular schools, police lines, musafir-khanna and a post and telegraph office. The town is said to have been founded about eight years after the commencement of Mir Fatch Ali Khan's rule by Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur Shahwani, whose lineal descendant, Mir Muhammad Khan, still resides there. He is a Jagirdar of the four great Talpur families. The town was thus described by Lieutenant (Sir Henry) Pottinger, who saw it in 1809: "Muhammad Khan's Tanda is a large and flourishing fortified town, the residence of Mir Sultan Ali, a relation of the reigning Amirs. He holds several fine districts and his capital is the rendezvous of all the northern merchants, who bring horses yearly to the market of India. His revenues are now (1813) from four to five lakhs of rupees annually, and his territory is in so rapid a state of improvement that if he continues unopposed and unmolested by the intrigues of the other princes, he may soon expect to double them." A fair is held annually at Tando Muhammad Khan in honour of one of the Matiari Saiyids, Nazer Muhammad Shah, who was credited with miraculous powers and died there in 1895.

Uderolal, a small village in Hala Taluka, about five miles from Uderolal Railway Station, appears to be the most sacred of the many shrines of the river god who under various names—Uderolal, Dulalilal, Amarlal, Zinda Pir, Darva Shah, etc.—is worshipped throughout Sind and the Punjab. According to the legend (see 'A' Volume, page 165) it was here that he left the world by disappearing into the ground. A dispute arose between his Mussalman and Hindu followers as to the manner in which he should be commemorated; so he reappeared and told them to do it in both ways. Accordingly the Sheikh's built a domed tomb and the Hindus a small temple for the *jot* or sacred light. More recently disputes have arisen for possession of the keys of the enclosing fort. The Sheikh's held them first, then the Hindu *bans* in charge of the *jot* got possession of them by arrangement, and attempts to dislodge him by a suit in the civil court have failed. The revenues of the *jot* go to the Hindus and those of the tomb to the Mussalmans. They must be considerable, for the annual fair, which is held at Chetichand, brings together 50,000 people. The business done in camels, *susi* cloth, provisions and goods of all sorts is estimated at two and half lakhs of rupees.

The tomb is built in the usual style of Mussalman tombs of burnt bricks on a stone foundation and floored with glazed tiles. The Mussalmans call it the tomb of Sheikh Tahir, but the inscription on it betrays its hybrid character. It runs: "This building was erected under the orders and superintendence of Bedarang, son of Shamdas Thakur, in 1044 Hijra (i.e., 1634 A.D.) in the month of Rabi-ul-sani." In the year 1855, a Hindu of Tando Adam, Seth Kahmal Bachumal, raised a subscription of, it is said, a lakh of rupees and spent this amount in repairing it.



TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population in 1921.			
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.
Badli	792	..	166	80,540	45,446	35,094	..
Guni	907	1	182	87,475	49,336	38,139	3,233
Dero Mohbat	498	..	112	90,238	52,523	37,715	..
Tando Bago	600	..	124	65,032	35,896	29,136	..
Hydrabad	884	1	78	151,378	85,059	66,319	81,828
Hals	911	2	167	95,377	53,581	41,796	10,000
Tando Allahyar	595	2	87	64,211	39,661	24,550	10,140
Total	4,417	6	826	572,450	322,644	251,006	107,568

Taluka.	Population in 1921—contd.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per square mile.	Population in 1911.		
	Rural.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Badli	81,540	15,940	166	85,685	48,391	37,294
Guni	87,552	16,785	89	91,366	50,564	40,802
Dero Mohbat	40,238	9,023	81	49,087	27,643	21,444
Tando Bago	65,032	12,180	95	67,878	37,582	30,296
Hydrabad	60,539	27,109	334	148,657	82,311	66,346
Hals	85,195	18,146	187	103,337	58,534	44,803
Tando Allahyar	44,071	11,423	91	66,609	38,263	28,346
Total	403,804	110,223	130	612,659	338,799	273,860

TABLE II—  
Part A—By months

Month.	Rain.					
	Normal mm.,*	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0 29	..	..	..	..	..
February	0 09	..	..	0 34	..	..
March	0 15	..	..	..	0 40	..
April	0 16	..	0 33	..	..	..
May	0 12	..	..	0 10	..	..
June	0 49	2 2	..	..	..	..
July	2 62	0 44	3 72	2 27	..	..
August	3 04	0 63	0 52	..	..	3 41
September	0 22	..	0 17	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	0 10	..	..	..	..	..
December	0 3	..	..	..	..	0 82
Total	7 00	3 09	10 74	2 71	0 30	4 06

\*Average for over 40 years.

Part B—By

Hyderabad	..	5 37	2 69	10 74	2 71	0 40	4 8
Mala	..	5 54	2 51	15 92	2 25	1 47	7 16
Tando Allahyar	..	5 66	2 82	10 80	3 29	0 13	6 80
Gwat	..	7 17	2 68	10 80	2 8	0 42	4 28
Tando Bago	..	5 87	2 23	11 42	7 40	0 9	14 54
Badin	..	10 11	0 22	13 94	2 92	0 29	16 38
Dero Mahal	..	5 04	4 87	12 86	2 2	0 44	11 32

# RAINFALL at Hyderabad

in.

1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.	In. ins.
0. 30	.....	..	0. 18	0. 02	.....	.....	0. 32
..	.....	..	0. 10	0. 99	2. 8	1. 22	.....
..	.....	0. 75	0. 00	.....	0. 74	0. 47	.....
..	.....	..	..	0. 33	.....	.....	.....
0. 07.	0. 30	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	2. 47	..	..	.....	0. 50	2. 13	.....
0. 07.	0. 88	4. 54	0. 10	0. 25	2. 25	.....	10. 82
..	4. 83	..	..	.....	1. 00	2. 32	4. 67
..	5. 27	0. 6	..	0. 20	0. 24	.....	.....
..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
0. 30	.....	..	..	0. 4	.....	.....	.....
1. 08	14. 09	5. 35	1. 48	2. 53	7. 74	6. 17	10. 02

## Talukas.

1. 00	14. 00	4. 35	1. 40	2. 53	7. 74	6. 17	10. 02
1. 7	13. 2	4. 8	1. 9	1. 90	7. 11	9. 11	10. 72
1. 00	9. 02	6. 00	1. 55	2. 17	.....	7. 03	15. 8
4. 0	14. 55	1. 37	2. 09	1. 37	0. 68	8. 15	10. 77
1. 02	11. 1	1. 28	2. 00	3. 05	0. 48	14. 45	10. 4
4. 28	12. 47	4. 2	2. 28	4. 1	0. 88	13. 00	21. 20
7. 21	10. 2	8. 49	2. 41	2. 24	7. 17	13. 9	19. 10

TABLE II—  
Part A—By months

Month.	Rain					
	1903	1904	1911	1912	1913	1914
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0.11	0.7	0.2	0.00	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	0.24	0.80
March	—	—	9.82	—	0.9	0.11
April	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
June	—	2.48	—	—	0.8	1.8
July	2.71	0.6	—	9.78	13.21	1.16
August	0.62	1.92	—	2.84	—	—
September	0.17	—	—	—	—	0.7
October	—	—	—	—	—	0.15
November	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.62	10.28	9.02	0.28	14.72	4.0

Part B—By

Hajialat	0.82	10.23	2.65	2.28	11.72	4.0
Hala	8.3	10.72	4.64	7.48	18.30	5.48
Tando Allahyar	3.24	11.08	2.48	8.44	22.88	3.48
Quet	5.10	15.09	2.19	4.1	18.0	8.10
Tando Bago	13.79	0.05	2.87	7.03	23.12	8.07
Baflo	13.7	14.82	2.5	8.8	19.2	6.12
Tando Shikhan	7.23	14.02	1.09	5.24	22.18	4.45

RAINFALL.—*contd.*  
at Hyderabad.

1915—1922.

1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 12	0 10	0 0	0 0
0 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 12	0 23	0 0	0 11
0 15	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
0 4	0 0	0 23	0 0	0 12	0 0	0 0	0 13
0 0	0 0	1 00	0 0	0 0	0 87	0 0	0 0
0 2	0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
0 37	1 84	0 0	0 0	7 25	0 0	2 82	0 22
0 0	0 58	2 84	0 87	0 10	0 00	2 80	2 2
0 44	1 80	2 1	0 29	0 0	0 0	1 20	0 0
0 0	0 41	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 23	0 3	0 0	0 28	0 0
1 4	14 10	0 3	1 06	7 84	1 79	12 76	2 80

Talukas.

1 4	14 10	9 4	1 68	7 64	1 76	13 78	2 83
2 29	12 00	10 27	0 84	1 80	1 52	9 18	3 12
0 27	9 42	14 29	1 13	4 63	2 44	10 29	3 11
3 86	14 45	14 12	2 87	9 88	2 39	9 82	3 48
0 54	10 20	16 45	1 3	13 44	2 28	8 24	1 72
2 86	21 23	18 8	1 1	12 84	1 42	9 9	1 86
1 17	12 78	11 19	2 00	10 38	2 32	8 97	1 55

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE.  
(At Hyderabad.)

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maxi- mum.*	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.
1916	70·4	53·0	100·0	77·2	89·8	81·4	81·4	55·4
1917	77·1	53·2	100·9	76·8	100·1	82·8	81·7	56·2
1918	72·1	49·8	104·8	78·2	98·9	80·2	88·0	50·1
1919	73·8	50·2	109·2	78·4	98·8	81·2	87·2	50·1
1920	70·8	55·2	105·4	77·4	90·2	82·2	88·0	52·1
1921	77·8	50·3	107·4	78·8	99·5	82·4	88·7	50·2
1922	74·9	51·2	106·8	77·4	101·7	83·9	86·5	50·7

\*Maximum shows the mean maximum for the month and minimum mean minimum; and the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in the month respectively.

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total.						Males.		
	1872.	1882.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1891.	1901.
Hale	4,096	3,807	5,058	4,963	5,553	5,757	2,230	2,122	2,416
Hyderabad	44,098	48,153	58,048	69,478	75,362	91,819	23,565	25,200	26,092
Matiari	4,929	5,054	5,415	5,208	5,187	4,518	2,868	2,566	2,805
Nawarpur	2,166	2,286	2,914	4,511	4,242	4,165	1,379	1,821	1,986
Tando Allahyar	5,813	4,170	4,398	4,224	3,297	5,575	2,689	2,201	2,365
Tando Mahmood Khan	5,412	3,281	4,128	4,655	5,978	5,223	1,887	1,755	2,278
Total	62,532	67,811	81,269	94,441	101,890	107,586	33,963	33,365	35,666

Town.	Males—contd.			Females.					
	1891.	1911.	1921.	1872.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1921.
Hale	2,028	3,145	3,003	1,840	1,845	2,509	2,357	2,708	2,886
Hyderabad	37,278	41,882	46,387	10,303	22,390	27,419	32,369	34,970	35,467
Matiari	2,338	3,303	2,454	2,214	2,498	2,891	2,270	2,112	2,184
Nawarpur	2,294	2,116	2,004	1,328	1,565	1,905	2,217	2,186	2,077
Tando Allahyar	2,903	2,552	2,506	1,801	1,816	1,927	3,021	1,961	2,797
Tando Mahmood Khan	2,991	2,663	2,871	1,590	1,226	1,886	2,244	2,227	2,561
Total	56,229	65,558	63,080	18,572	32,215	38,136	44,212	46,511	47,238

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.					Education.	
	Hindu.	Musulman.	Jain.	Chris- tian.	Other.	Number of persons.	
						Able to read and write.	Able to read and write— English.
Badrin .. ..	15,558	46,002	—	—	—	1,464	41
Dero Mahdud ..	8,286	31,059	—	—	—	302	16
Gunt .. ..	16,067	71,072	—	4	1	1,546	44
Tando Bago ..	15,479	47,551	—	—	—	1,168	28
Tando Alshayer ..	14,314	29,894	—	3	—	2,136	402
Hydrabad ..	40,909	90,154	19	1,647	526	22,326	5,700
Bida .. ..	20,498	74,816	65	—	—	3,353	119
Total ..	160,211	311,776	82	1,654	527	31,000	6,071

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

Caste, tribe or race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.							District Total.
	Badrin.	Gunt.	Dero Mahdud.	Tando Bago.	Hyder- abad.	Bida.	Tando Alshayer.	
Hindu—								
Brahm ..	1,833	400	809	3,991	3,267	1,787	1,079	18,191
Ichana ..	3,188	4,258	2,918	2,300	39,884	14,382	5,909	72,941
Musulman—								
Bakshi ..	12,833	9,679	9,679	13,268	18,068	11,375	12,113	94,576
Memo ..	1,575	1,030	229	600	1,004	4,592	747	30,311
Andhi ..	20,448	14,247	8,029	11,303	16,458	24,861	8,039	100,000

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TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.		3,712,362	5,288,957	2,822,291
Not available for cultivation ..		1,244,300	1,442,582	532,728
A. Forest lands ..	Not recorded.	128,994	141,908	81,110
B. Others ..		1,115,306	1,300,674	451,618
Available for cultivation ..		2,468,062	3,846,375	2,289,563
A. Uncropped ..		2,219,079	1,901,303	918,841
B. Cropped ..	248,983	1,248,983	1,945,072	1,370,722
(1) Current fallows ..	529,233	1,216,813	1,216,813	879,170
(2) Not sown during the year.	470,386	632,170	728,259	491,552
A. Irrigated—		826,423	827,529	562,123
By canals ..	Not recorded.	772,309	874,432	557,809
By wells and tanks ..		54,114	53,097	171
Direct from river ..			46,874	4,032
B. On subsoil ..		8,916	7,190	2,863
Crops ..				
Cereals ..	204,119	819,201	719,800	411,664
Juar ..	77,705	100,637	128,118	8,036
Bajri ..	204,340	289,002	390,317	176,103
Kaddu ..	83,063	176,324	231,216	238,022
Wheat ..	24,403	40,287	65,007	17,891
Barley ..	1,806	5,206	4,190	1,327
Other cereals ..	8,124	723	718	147
Pulses ..	10,842	22,398	20,425	5,009
Gram ..	1,902	2,250	3,241	151
Green gram ..	1,858	3,094	2,036	492
Chickling vetch ..	7,282	15,700	15,700	4,721
Other pulses ..	....	1,844	844	296
Tobacco ..	2,948	3,523	4,200	3,277
Sugarcane ..	1,800	926	847	1,546
Oil seeds (not forest) ..	11,813	62,942	91,222	29,652
Sesamum ..	11,813	62,119	16,802	3,290
Rapeseed ..	....	10,370	8,022	3,154
Jamba ..	....	46,447	68,229	23,196
Other oil-seeds ..	....	....	....	....
Fibres ..	82,572	72,282	51,090	67,413
Cotton ..	32,546	72,897	50,311	67,211
Other fibres ..	50	485	279	102
Orchard and garden produce ..	3,790	26,224	13,602	10,207
Concentrates and spens ..	....	1,497	1,008	402

## LAND AND CROPS.

1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.	Area.
2,821,122	2,822,554	2,822,094	2,822,864	2,822,864	2,822,855	2,822,819
118,864	122,839	122,864	122,857	122,878	122,781	122,623
68,794	71,156	71,517	70,447	70,557	70,560	70,856
468,619	454,194	458,267	457,219	441,221	444,925	450,177
2,212,234	2,207,774	2,204,810	2,204,118	2,221,066	2,217,674	2,209,786
861,644	914,975	918,826	940,224	945,120	957,890	945,414
1,280,770	1,292,720	1,284,674	1,263,894	1,276,744	1,258,244	1,264,372
798,223	724,001	778,210	808,187	777,910	790,905	777,224
397,343	608,154	601,888	127,111	598,788	568,219	582,147
397,000	608,000	599,888	127,298	588,948	568,531	579,177
329,123	618,153	590,149	121,718	494,258	500,562	572,987
110	45	52	145	134	112	112
8,032	18,032	8,240	8,478	10,532	8,578	8,779
280	1,924	1,860	118	2,660	1,706	1,676
553,878	554,115	478,121	585,560	465,224	448,671	465,802
12,083	15,229	8,860	19,818	8,152	8,968	8,526
168,867	169,404	168,769	125,879	157,461	151,257	162,229
231,000	208,590	272,586	221,114	238,632	250,323	234,869
28,002	39,046	24,062	17,853	28,277	22,667	23,184
2,862	2,440	891	2,558	4,097	1,701	2,941
194	77	98	284	186	145	179
9,832	7,224	5,038	4,184	4,791	3,657	3,798
148	612	180	52	101	85	236
137	225	225	166	119	218	286
3,582	5,544	5,311	3,541	3,867	4,582	4,803
678	846	215	623	224	202	182
2,924	2,480	3,126	1,865	2,972	2,000	2,230
827	694	1,086	835	671	878	998
27,600	27,512	28,149	25,945	31,714	24,645	26,170
1,798	1,900	3,057	1,452	2,010	1,795	2,808
1,218	946	2,640	801	1,684	223	800
24,228	24,546	23,028	21,789	28,820	25,867	22,702
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38,302	42,845	62,519	73,325	86,133	51,974	38,216
38,612	40,625	62,342	73,195	85,315	51,525	38,077
129	210	178	130	120	119	139
12,802	12,086	11,817	10,160	10,520	10,918	12,208
655	655	710	643	603	461	480

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dyes (not forest)	3,388	6,613	6,182	2
Indigo .. .. .	3,388	6,634	6,172	.....
Other dyes .. .. .	.....	0	16	2
Starches .. .. .	.....	20	82	26
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco.	.....	17	1	.....
Miscellaneous .. .. .	.....	42	18,821	11,909
Total crop .. .. .	478,128	849,175	929,644	572,893
Less area twice-cropped .. .. .	2,555	12,866	25,036	9,008
Actual area cropped .. .. .	475,573	836,309	904,608	563,885

LAND AND CROPS—*contd.*

1912-1913.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
0	0	2	0	5	2	0
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
0	0	2	0	5	1	5
23	24	27	0	2	....	....
....	4,000	4,500	4,500	2,120	112	....
21,407	20,003	25,577	24,107	22,612	25,000	26,248
820,063	878,321	911,981	936,322	907,271	874,180	889,620
13,120	11,100	9,900	9,110	7,022	5,025	8,102
907,343	906,124	901,600	927,411	900,720	908,720	901,148

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.	1925-1926.
<b>Cattle—</b>	Not available.					
Plough cattle .. ..						
Bulls for breeding purposes .. ..						
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes .. ..						
Milch cattle .. ..						
Young stock .. ..						
<b>Total ..</b>						
<b>Others—</b>						
Horses or ponies .. ..						
Sheep .. ..						
Goats .. ..						
Camels .. ..						
Mules .. ..						
Donkeys .. ..						
<b>Total ..</b>						
Flongus .. ..						
Carts .. ..						

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Gumfi .. .. .	62	120
Badiu .. .. .	2	46
Dero Mohbat .. .. .	4	140
Tando Bago .. .. .	17	58
Hydrabad .. .. .	163	396
Tando Alishyar .. .. .	114	582
Hala .. .. .	101	538
Total ..	462	1,750

TABLE X—

Particulars.	1880-1901.			1901.
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.				
Capital outlay up to 1903-10.				
Rs.				
1. Allahbhai Kachhi .. 23,917	8,411	16,423	2,008	9,223
2. Ghazi Marabbi* 2,15,740	45,385	1,00,978	8,618	49,021
3. Baridra .. 1,24,090	20,157	27,602	9,078	27,814
4. Futhi (small) 10,84,002	203,605	4,32,301	1,20,564	222,785
5. Hsana Ali canal .. 2,00,873	....	.....	.....	.....
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Ghazi Mahomed* .. 49,708	84,803	38,445	71,753	
2. Kari Shumari* (Ghazis) .. 20,034	44,245	12,618	42,694	
3. Nauri .. .. 23,910	41,724	14,904	22,086	
4. Other Canals, Hyderabad Canal District .. 18,248	46,167	7,740	28,427	
5. Other Canals, Futhi Canal District .. 17,628	38,626	19,207	28,214	
6. Hajipur (small) .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Hyderabad .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Futhi canal district .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* The figures are for the whole canals irrigated  
 † The figures are for the whole canal. A very  
 ‡ Includes figures for Mutchand canal irrigating

## IRRIGATION WORKS.

1891.		1900-1901.			1900-1911.	
Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
18,963	5,333	9,903	19,479	5,412	16,130	21,940
95,837	41,600	31,898	1,11,399	42,371	27,419	1,62,327
40,992	22,325	21,792	86,956	19,219	96,154	62,111
8,17,739	2,32,812	406,741	7,67,561	2,32,199	294,616	7,67,283
....	....	....	....	....	18,139	28,667
1,22,022	48,307	69,484	1,25,366	62,921	77,371	1,79,133
79,795	22,491	22,368	60,725	14,132	84,448	68,633
68,376	21,364	28,217	60,471	19,697	62,829	72,948
50,150	22,369	2,174	4,948	1,100	8,621	29,788
46,619	21,294	29,890	79,379	24,757	21,079	65,548
....	....	....	....	23,300	....	89
....	....	....	40	18	....	....
....	....	....	1	10,617	102,827	8,50,249

Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts.

small portion, however, Faisal (Gujar), irrigates Karachi district also.

Karachi district also.

TABLE X—

Particulars	1910-11—contd.	1915-1916.		
	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.				
Capital outlay up to 1915-16.				
Rs.				
1. Allahbhai Kachhi ..	28,017	2,780	5,324	5,326
2. Guss Marakh* ..	2,15,740	24,308	15,622	26,168
3. Sarfraz ..	1,24,806	11,890	51,658	18,492
4. Fuleli canal† ..	19,84,062	2,07,007	10,12,576	3,67,098
5. Hassan Ali canal ..	9,03,574	17,942	47,618	18,867
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Ghara Mahmudi* ..	22,590	20,360	99,997	22,745
2. Kari Shurahi* (Gharo) ..	12,449	21,572	62,236	12,310
3. Nasir ..	12,449	20,100	59,174	29,722
4. Other canals, Hyderabad Canal district ..	2,692	16	27	7,857
5. Other canals, Fuleli Canal district‡ ..	28,039	20,973	64,862	22,647
6. Rajpur band ..	7,140	....	....	....
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.				
1. Hyderabad canal district ..	1,223	....	....	....
2. Fuleli canal district ..	9,56,200	....	286	40,586

\* The figures are for the whole canals irrigating

† The figures are for the whole canal. A very

‡ Includes figures for Malchaud canal irrigating

IRRIGATION WORKS—*contd.*

1916-17.			1917-18.			1918-19.
Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
2,175	6,171	2,120	2,372	6,756	9,107	1,233
11,070	25,520	25,808	10,999	18,857	43,837	9,245
31,900	75,178	11,300	31,057	70,088	9,428	30,493
444,321	10,30,073	2,20,182	296,780	8,20,408	2,37,480	301,340
20,003	54,671	16,280	19,565	47,630	11,240	17,352
55,214	1,19,927	30,307	54,264	1,02,422	27,543	42,192
25,164	71,322	14,000	23,709	74,923	12,511	24,802
31,590	77,315	21,675	22,463	67,568	16,662	28,972
29	246	795	29	582	2,321	44
23,466	86,142	17,280	20,455	72,544	55,818	22,423
....	70	30,113	....	51	32,564	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Hyderabad and Thur and Parker Districts.

small portion, however, Fuleli (Gaj), irrigates Kanabli district also.

Kanabli district also.

TABLE X—

Particulars.	1918-19— <i>usual</i> .		1919-20.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
<b>I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.</b>				
Capital outlay up to 1915-16.				
Rs.				
1. Allahabad Kachheri ..	22,917	3,000	1,247	4,707
2. Great Marath* 2,15,748	17,900	91,000	7,339	20,789
3. Saurashtra .. 1,21,000	10,802	12,577	25,097	54,321
4. Punjab Canal 19,01,500	8,72,327	2,50,000	107,386	6,14,207
5. Hissar AH canal .. 2,00,375	44,000	9,789	19,000	37,004
<b>II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.</b>				
1. Ghose Mahendro* ..	87,470	21,323	90,222	1,04,321
2. Kari Shimali* (Ghose) ..	74,144	11,780	23,046	21,574
3. Nair ..	72,445	18,327	27,974	60,234
4. Other canals, Hyderabad Canal District ..	491	1,613	78	375
5. Other canals, Punjab Canal District ..	49,829	27,300	29,522	37,575
6. Hajipur Canal ..	58	32,584	—	132
<b>III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</b>				
1. Hyderabad district ..	—	—	—	—
2. Punjab Canal District ..	—	—	—	—

\* The figures are for the whole canals irrigating

† The figures are for the whole canal. A very

‡ Includes figures for Molehand canal irrigating

IRRIGATION WORKS—*concl.*

Expenditure.	1920-21.			1921-22.		
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
14,528	1,833	5,315	31,130	1,670	9,130	25,194
63,921	7,613	21,389	39,315	8,222	29,474	38,800
10,001	25,890	30,371	14,424	23,637	56,170	25,988
1,95,009	281,383	8,61,714	2,90,927	3,95,389	10,23,548	2,84,121
16,800	17,180	42,122	16,002	16,278	46,970	20,757
16,101	19,428	1,02,169	26,295	30,345	1,03,709	51,680
15,476	32,036	67,247	46,233	31,590	67,256	44,458
21,618	29,371	74,006	22,395	27,654	70,368	24,597
179	55	761	1,637	39	614	711
20,328	26,346	66,674	23,280	26,558	85,267	22,400
1,77,127	....	521	37,042	....	119	73,021
....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts.

small portion, however, Faisal (Gujar), irrigates Karachi district also.

Karachi district also.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1881.			Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.		
	Advances.	Collections.	Outstand- ing balances.	Advances.	Collections.	Outstand- ing balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-1886	45,808	11,254	39,516	18,545	14,686	17,420
1886-1887	23,544	20,905	42,134	2,912	11,704	11,556
1887-1888	5,300	15,227	49,127	2,056	4,394	9,503
1888-1889	44,653	14,674	49,594	8,214	4,729	9,991
1889-1890	66,124	21,796	1,12,211	48,564	10,865	44,730
1890-1891	19,768	40,232	1,31,654	71,912	45,110	71,552
1891-1892	30,214	44,967	1,70,880	1,19,693	67,889	1,20,512
1892-1893	66,679	49,264	2,31,901	1,14,275	81,405	1,37,209
1893-1894	78,572	57,442	1,30,819	39,580	48,309	1,17,774
1894-1895	1,00,808	55,860	2,41,912	82,827	48,936	1,32,972
1895-1896	23,244	24,231	49,102	32,945	32,527	59,759
1896-1897	31,347	21,803	78,794	39,125	24,716	63,147
1897-1898	45,389	22,749	1,01,386	56,837	28,940	93,644
1898-1899	24,712	31,762	94,399	32,868	37,419	1,09,513
1899-1900	49,791	47,479	1,32,859	83,449	31,539	1,21,962
1900-1901	41,812	51,502	89,919	78,023	1,10,302	81,325
1901-1902	22,486	36,231	86,138	72,480	72,673	95,120
1902-1903	55,963	35,696	81,247	78,798	78,144	98,447
1903-1904	22,965	44,697	88,016	73,951	75,992	96,408
1904-1905	35,015	34,854	89,723	88,738	82,929	1,03,960
1905-1906	25,875	44,758	86,639	35,738	1,62,232	54,368
1906-1907	25,349	46,254	4,827	61,958	31,925	7,272
1907-1908	36,732	28,375	5,188	37,224	56,768	5,869
1908-1909	46,789	41,091	6,477	2,51,272	52,673	19,811
1909-1910	54,441	45,657	11,216	1,15,156	1,91,845	28,532
1910-1911	42,232	51,090	1,13,018	76,583	1,67,938	1,16,458
1911-1912	42,232	51,090	41,348	76,583	1,67,938	16,296

TABLE XII.—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE  
AND WAGES.

(At Hyderabad.)

Year.	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Juar	Gram	Salt	Masoor	Chickpeas	Atto oil per seer.	Spent at lower prices.
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1880	12	10	15	15	14	13	Rs. 3-1-0 per dhan.	Rs. 1-0-0 per dhan.	At. 5 per dhan.	Rs. 10 per station.
1887	8	8	11	11	9	12				
1888	10	9	14	15	11	12				
1889	12	12	10	20	14	12				
1890	10	8	10	11	10	12				
1891	8	8	17	17	8	12				
1892	12	13	13	18	14	13				
1893	12	11	16	18	14	12				
1894	12	8	10	10	12	12				
1895	11	8	12	12	12	13				
1896	12	8	12	14	11	14	1-4	1-4	0-8	12
1897	12	8	18	20	12	16	1-4	1-4	0-8	12
1898	8	8	10	10	8	22	1-4	1-4	0-8	12
1899	8	8	13	14	10	24	1-4	1-4	0-8	12
1900	8	8	12	14	13	24	1-8	1-8	0-10	13
1901	10	7	13	15	12	22	1-8	1-8	0-10	12
1902	9	7	10	10	12	25	1-8	1-8	0-10	12
1903	6	6	12	12	11	21	1-8	1-8	0-10	12
1904	8	8	11	12	10	23	1-8	1-8	0-10	13
1905	8	6	10	11	9	23	1-8	1-12	0-10	13
1906	8	7	10	11	10	24	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	10
1907	8	8	13	11	9	17				
1908	6	5	8	..	8	13				
1909	8	8	8	8	8	16				
1910	5	6	6	7	5	16	2-8	12	0-14	18
1911	5	5	8	8	7	16	2-12	12-12	1-5	20
1912	5	5	6	6	6	12	3-0	8-0	0-22	20

See 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

See 2.—Wages, which differ from those contained in published statements, are taken from a report specially compiled by the District Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, and the Muzdarbar of Hyderabad. The average monthly earnings of a labourer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for holidays, holidays and periods of illness.

TABLE XIII.—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 26 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1900-1901.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1913-1914.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—					
Reserved ..	219 25	219 544	203 207	191 302	119 158
Protected ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	219 25	219 544	203 207	191 302	119 158
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—					
(1) Timber ..	86,190	4,12,104	56,775	38,808	14,417
(2) Firewood ..	..	..	..	57,128	62,179
(3) Grazing ..	65,192	17,002	13,008	9,577	11,902
(4) Balmi pods ..	7,679	10,491	9,818	10,850	12,023
(5) Lac ..	1,500	1,720	1,701	3,309	615
(6) Other products ..	12,705	11,115	7,100	7,234	5,203
3. Receipts ..	1,25,435	1,30,922	85,919	1,17,573	77,589
4. Expenditure ..	86,029	87,127	28,512	26,705	35,270
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	24,678	9,239	18,496	2,881	2,906
6. Area closed to grazing ..	24,678	9,239	18,496	2,881	2,678

Particulars.	1914-1915.	1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—						
Reserved ..	100 300	122 277	188 812	227 648	142 599	142 818
Protected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	100 300	122 277	188 812	227 648	142 599	142 818
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—						
(1) Timber ..	25,979	14,830	32,605	19,380	23,090	18,508
(2) Firewood ..	37,820	97,602	78,786	61,322	61,332	1,12,566
(3) Grazing ..	7,401	8,347	9,223	7,444	8,205	6,220
(4) Balmi pods ..	8,077	5,005	12,467	12,149	16,300	17,884
(5) Lac ..	12,000	12,000	9,025	14,210	1,700	11,667
(6) Other products ..	1,197	7,425	4,195	5,722	5,857	10,372
3. Receipts ..	1,02,238	1,72,809	1,67,730	1,61,470	1,19,367	9,06,147
4. Expenditure ..	41,882	25,567	40,216	50,306	55,318	63,777
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	9,238	10,384	9,467	5,064	30	30
6. Area closed to grazing ..	1,002	5,871	5,359	7,753	2,451	2,684

Note 1.—The figures for each year are given for the revenue districts in which was contained in that year.  
 Note 2.—Receipts and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

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TABLE XV

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TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Taluka.	Previous settlement.				
	Description.	Period.	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
			Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Hala ..	Irrigational ..	1895-99 to 1905-06 ..	55,684	1,30,572	2 11
Tando Allahyar ..	Do. ..	1897-98 to 1907-08 ..	54,532	1,19,633	2 6
Hydrabad ..	Do. ..	1895-96 to 1904-05 ..	50,566	1,58,614	3 2
Tando Bago ..	Do. ..	1896-99 to 1912-13 ..	81,993	1,89,470	2 7
Badin ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	107,334	2,65,213	2 5
Gunt ..	Do. ..	1895-96 to 1912-13 ..	70,429	1,95,828	2 12
Deero Nighal ..	Do. ..	1896-97 to 1912-13 ..	50,162	87,212	1 15

## CURRENT SETTLEMENTS.

Current (Irrigational) Settlements showing rates per acre for the highest and lowest group.

Date of introduction.	No. of groups	Kharif					Rabi.		
		Gardens.	Rice.	Other Crops.	L.H.	L.H. added by Gov.	L.H.	Wells.	Dist.
		Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.
1900-07	2	4 3	3 12	2 4	2 12	2 0	2 8	2 4	2 0
		4 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 12	2 4	2 0	2 12
1905-08	2	4 3	3 12	2 2	2 0	2 12	2 4	2 0	2 0
		2 12	2 4	2 10	2 0	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 4
1907-08	2	4 12	4 12	4 0	3 0	3 10	4 8	4 0	4 0
		4 4	4 4	2 8	2 12	2 0	2 12	2 4	2 4
1912-13	4	Mode of irrigation.	2 12	2 12	2 0	2 4	2 12	2 4	2 4
			2 0	2 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	1 8	1 8
Do.	4	Do.	4 0	2 12	2 0	..	2 12	2 4	2 4
			2 12	2 0	1 4	..	2 0	1 8	1 8
Do.	4	Do.	4 0	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 12	2 4	2 4
			2 12	2 4	1 8	1 12	2 0	1 8	1 8
Do.	4	Do.	4 0	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 12	2 4	2 4
			2 12	2 4	1 8	1 12	2 0	1 12	1 12

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Current (Jirga) settlement showing rates

Taluka.			District.		River.
	Subsided by III.	Not sided by III.	Kharri.	Rahi.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Hala .. ..	2 12	2 8	1 8	2 8	2 0
	2 8	2 4	1 8	2 8	
Tando Allahyar ..	2 8	2 8	1 4	2 4	
	2 12	2 12	1 0	2 0	
Hyderabad .. ..	1 8	1 8	2 0	3 0	2 0
	2 12	2 12	1 12	2 12	
Tando Bago .. ..	2 12	2 12	1 4	1 8	
	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	
Badin .. ..	2 12	2 12	1 4	1 8	
	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	
Gunt .. ..	2 12	2 12	1 4	1 8	
	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	
Dera Mehmal .. ..	..	..	1 4	1 8	
	..	..	1 4	1 8	

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*contd.*

per acre for the highest and lowest group.

Kharif.				Others.	Average area, amsam.	Average (1942-5) amsam-cum.	Average rate per acre.
Rabi.				Rabi crops (four).			
Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	Land sown but not ploughed.	Stubble crop.				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a.
2 0	2 8	1 8	0 0	{ 1 1 1 2 }	60,500	1,00,491	2 13
To kharif.				{ 0 12 0 0 }	61,327	1,11,018	2 6
2 0	2 8	1 8	0 0	{ 1 0 1 0 }	55,268	1,31,369	2 4
To kharif.				{ 0 10 0 4 }	56,200	2,22,164	2 13
Do.				{ 0 10 0 1 }	110,445	2,50,350	2 3
Do.				{ 1 0 0 8 }	70,091	2,31,861	2 14
Do.				{ 0 10 0 1 }	67,145	1,17,061	2 2

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.	Persons convicted or bound over to			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	38	39	50	47
2. Murder .. ..	18	20	20	35
3. Unlawful homicide .. ..	1	1	1	5
4. Rape .. ..	2	1	1	1
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt .. ..	100	102	111	121
6. Dacoity and robbery .. ..	24	30	40	30
7. Theft, including cattle theft .. ..	818	850	818	803
8. Other offences against the Indian Penal Code .. ..	302	388	404	501
9. Bad Livelihood .. ..	145	228	80	100
10. Vagrancy .. ..	118	18	24	21
11. Salt Law .. ..	1	1	1	1
12. Excise .. ..	24	25	20	56
13. Forest .. ..	34	22	24	24
14. Stamps .. ..	1	1	1	1
15. Municipal .. ..	427	429	416	563
16. Other offences .. ..	829	1,100	809	912
Total .. ..	1,668	2,771	2,355	2,692

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<i>Original.</i>				
Persons tried by—				
Subordinate Magistrates .. ..	6,996	7,830	8,007	7,331
District, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrates .. ..				
Court of Session .. ..	124	103	101	122
Total .. ..	7,120	7,933	8,108	7,553
<i>Appellate.</i>				
Number of appellants in District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates .. ..	104	86	123	148
Number of appellants to Court of Session .. ..	267	236	224	321
Total .. ..	371	322	347	470
<i>Revisional.</i>				
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate .. ..	—	12	7	11
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session .. ..	28	22	16	23
Total .. ..	28	34	23	34
Grand Total .. ..	7,577	8,370	8,584	8,057

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in.						Value of suits brought in.		Total number of Appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judges' Court.			Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judges' Court.	From Districts.	Miscellaneous.
	For money or movable property.	Tide or other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Tide or other suits.	Total.				
1912	4,231	331	4,566	10	6	16	Rs. 19,35,232	Rs. 50,800	86	1
1913	4,754	611	5,365	1	7	8	18,21,109	2,797	94	13
1914	5,067	551	5,618	2	18	20	15,11,821	2,709	65	27
1915	2,092	513	2,605	3	7	10	10,27,580	15,824	19	11
1916	1,797	236	2,032	1	5	6	10,09,800	1,02,526	39	3
1917	1,415	253	1,668	--	3	3	9,52,513	80	61	27
1918	1,718	328	2,046	2	2	4	28,63,809	5,317	17	8
1919	1,691	279	1,970	--	1	1	9,09,334	22,730	39	11
1921	1,891	363	2,254	--	2	2	11,91,173	120	51	2
1922	1,762	312	2,074	3	7	10	11,69,548	55,245	51	15

TABLE XIX.—REGISTRATION.

Year.	Registration office.	Affecting immovable property.			Affecting movable property.		Total receipts.	
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra-ordinary fees and fines.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97.	12	3,114	26,20,575	9,024	143	280	9,303	7,470
1907-08.	12	3,389	19,21,074	9,775	120	383	9,177	6,287
1896-98.	12	3,790	26,32,151	9,433	127	268	9,741	6,746
1909-1900.	12	4,047	26,24,690	9,825	120	275	9,328	7,087
1900-1901.	12	4,473	22,61,594	10,709	118	258	11,043	7,608
1901-1902.	12	3,126	18,11,219	7,780	112	216	8,052	5,296
1902.	12	3,720	17,65,414	8,403	117	200	8,733	6,142
1903.	12	3,286	19,03,972	8,703	150	249	9,012	5,892
1904.	12	3,400	24,23,399	9,329	112	263	9,892	6,911
1905.	12	3,559	22,67,983	14,275	112	389	14,667	1,990
1906.	12	3,270	21,16,688	13,211	127	423	13,730	2,658
1907.	12	3,724	24,58,759	16,021	119	477	17,479	2,442
1908.	12	3,802	22,13,457	17,416	118	410	18,018	2,332
1909.	12	4,458	22,84,573	17,276	152	449	17,868	2,300
1910.	12	4,380	25,31,559	17,073	143	423	18,252	2,728
1911.	12	3,725	42,57,023	21,189	189	718	22,657	2,866
1912.	7	3,648	46,60,255	18,118	86	342	18,544	1,708
1913.	7	3,806	59,46,841	20,660	79	414	21,171	2,268
1914.	7	3,482	37,56,782	18,716	67	361	19,170	1,072
1915.	7	3,113	35,58,500	18,899	22	248	19,258	1,773
1916.	7	2,606	42,37,391	19,423	60	378	19,816	2,658
1917.	7	2,632	39,06,558	11,416	50	296	12,147	1,701
1918.	7	3,090	40,86,384	18,158	42	291	18,417	2,024
1919.	7	3,713	54,60,401	19,748	38	168	20,069	2,705
1920.	7	3,610	62,55,249	20,692	32	164	20,864	2,716
1921.	7	3,749	69,23,498	21,988	33	182	22,167	2,836
1922.	7	3,508	56,36,308	20,812	40	129	21,173	2,751

*Note.*—From 1902 details are for the calendar year, and for the preceding years for the financial year. Figures for the months of January to March 1902 have been included both in 1901-02 and in 1902.

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1922.

Police Stations.	Sergeants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra guards.	
							Officers.	Men.
Bala .. ..	..	1	1	7	22	31	..	..
Bulshah .. ..	..	..	1	1	8	12	..	..
Ashtak (Oderahat) ..	..	..	1	1	8	12	..	..
Mashari .. ..	..	..	1	5	12	19	..	..
Tando Allahyar .. ..	..	..	1	7	20	28	..	..
Chachhar .. ..	..	..	1	3	8	12	..	..
Huafi .. ..	..	..	1	3	7	11	..	..
Hydrabad .. ..	1	2	12	61	372	449	..	..
Tando Jam .. ..	..	..	1	3	7	11	..	..
Tando Mahomed Khan ..	..	1	1	8	10	27	..	..
Karim Gohwar .. ..	..	..	1	8	18	27	..	..
Mahli .. ..	..	..	1	8	18	27	..	..
Tando Bago .. ..	..	..	1	7	17	25	..	..
Badin .. ..	..	..	1	7	17	25	..	..
Total .. ..	1	4	22	129	548	704	..	..

*Summary for the District.*

1. At 7 police Stations*	..	..	7	25	92	94	..	..
2. At 13 outposts .. ..	..	..	..	12	40	79	..	..
3. At district head-quarters ..	1	2	12	61	372	449	..	..
4. At taluka head-quarters .. ..	..	2	6	26	98	132	..	..
5. Total in the district.	Armed .. ..	..	..	35	228	273	..	..
	Guarded .. ..	1	4	26	112	290	..	..
	Mounted .. ..	..	..	10	100	140	..	..
Total .. ..	1	4	25	129	548	708	..	..
6. Sanctioned strength .. ..	1	4	25	129	548	708	..	..

\*Excludes Police stations at district and taluka head quarters.

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TABLE XXI

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TABLE XXI—

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Hyderabad central prison	802	11	813	872	637	901
Shah gao	200	—	200	310	270	225
Govt sub-jail	77	—	77	0	8	11
Hale sub-jail	77	—	77	11	17	54
Lock-ups and 3rd class sub-jails.	180	80	270	42	57	70
Total	1,336	91	1,717	1,215	909	1,262

Name and class of jail.	Daily					
	1904.	1905.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1912.
Hyderabad central prison	918	912	808	885	1,010	1,111
Shah gao	459	472	372	452	436	741
Govt sub-jail	—	—	—	—	Converted into 3rd	class
Hale sub-jail	—	—	—	—		
Lock-ups and 3rd class sub-jails.	140	119	119	92	111	91
Total	1,517	1,503	1,301	1,429	1,777	1,944

## JAILS.

Average number of prisoners in

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
1,088	1,100	902	890	902	890	834	871
109	680	423	353	292	302	441	429
12	Converted into a 1 class sub-jail.						
11	103	87	80	71	84	103	102
1,375	1,814	1,427	1,092	1,045	1,140	1,372	1,303

Average number of prisoners in

1911.	1912.	1913.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
1,216	1,216	1,232	927	971	1,179	1,154	1,248	1,191
778	901	127	200	772	800	822	602	699
100 sub-jail.								
50	32	308	241	300	490	388	664	307
2,006	2,098	2,317	1,968	2,061	2,467	2,168	2,468	2,200

TABLE XXII-A —

Head of revenue realized.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	19,80,696	17,05,827	18,67,576	21,70,328	16,48,088	17,22,200
Stamps*	1,71,736	1,74,183	1,75,021	1,66,391	1,97,639	2,07,306
Income tax*	89,747	80,721	81,748	89,252	1,07,286	88,278
Excise*	1,18,993	1,05,748	1,05,327	1,01,108	1,06,948	88,973
Local Fund†	4,08,088	2,97,376	3,39,808	3,71,497	8,35,967	8,46,880
Other sources‡	1,58,320	1,60,712	72,574	88,218	92,316	73,294
Total	29,28,729	23,24,232	23,70,419	30,17,428	24,88,744	25,58,890

  

Head of revenue realized.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue*	29,43,600	30,40,800	30,33,100	14,60,424	15,43,068	14,90,377
Stamps*	1,86,660	1,90,500	1,90,900	1,30,260	1,89,260	1,29,179
Income tax*	82,600	86,900	67,000	47,345	30,300	88,207
Excise*	1,34,000	6,05,900	7,23,800	2,12,034	1,18,309	1,26,118
Local Fund†	8,01,600	4,11,100	4,28,700	80,368	2,32,167	2,18,846
Other sources‡	12,38,300	18,30,000	90,00,700	28,22,725	97,00,280	88,28,735
Total	78,72,100	91,44,200	1,04,57,600	47,88,826	1,07,83,608	1,09,30,366

\*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of XXVI and XXIV, which show

(Includes villages now also and will

(Exclusive of

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year.

## REVENUE DETAILS.

1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,60,000	13,72,500	18,71,450	20,90,000	50,12,300	47,08,900	23,91,200	22,70,700
1,84,772	1,07,075	4,28,550	4,81,270	1,85,700	1,11,300	1,81,000	1,78,500
1,07,810	1,13,148	74,300	41,000	85,000	57,000	60,000	67,400
91,902	1,15,748	1,00,704	1,27,972	1,20,400	1,77,000	1,72,000	1,52,900
4,91,000	3,86,419	3,53,100	3,88,372	7,30,700	6,60,000	4,24,000	8,80,400
60,910	1,04,000	1,40,000	1,55,722	23,11,300	24,27,000	60,90,000	14,30,500
28,78,200	21,89,230	27,00,450	30,01,770	1,05,95,000	1,07,91,000	90,22,500	77,03,300

1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,00,000	22,38,050	23,19,550	20,70,700	26,21,000	22,40,000	21,00,710
1,84,782	2,18,487	1,09,811	2,37,002	2,74,200	2,92,210	2,06,191
70,417	60,000	1,50,100	2,20,255	5,80,000	2,11,000	1,90,012
1,23,547	2,08,000	8,80,500	7,98,612	8,22,900	10,00,000	7,50,442
2,18,212	2,31,000	3,72,770	1,02,240	6,00,000	6,30,000	6,78,100
82,30,527	65,04,500	71,46,312	60,18,674	86,31,172	72,00,000	80,11,072
1,09,37,471	94,00,250	1,18,50,200	1,10,57,001	1,15,10,000	1,10,00,001	1,06,70,201

the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, the province of the district.

not agree with table XXVII.

Small revenue.

In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXV-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

Taluka.	Land Revenue.	Stamp.	Income Tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Qand	2,76,918	14,071	3,070	27,384	No revenue details available.	27,372	—
Bahro	3,84,918	6,308	10,554	17,380		25,211	—
Dera Mohiut	1,11,811	1,002	3,894	—		9,110	—
Hydrabad	2,16,381	1,66,229	2,04,907	8,78,500		15,011	—
Tando Bago	2,41,500	3,071	8,612	4,487		27,130	—
Tando Allahyar	1,18,245	2,708	8,822	16,131		8,281	—
Bade	2,02,344	7,618	1,792	23,908		14,713	—
Total	12,38,418	2,80,028	2,18,993	7,68,678		1,11,347	1,36,61,849

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TABLE XXIII

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TABLE XXIII—

Particulars	1895-1896	1900-1907.	1907-1908	1908-1909
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—				
(1) Arrears..	6,341	9,069	14,215	77,417
(2) Current..	18,82,121	20,31,760	22,87,145	17,01,311
(3) Total	18,88,462	20,40,829	22,76,560	20,38,728
2. Deductions—				
(1) Remissions	99,712	9,759	1,15,888	37,554
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off	2,302	1,403	2,342	908
(3) Total	1,00,914	11,162	1,18,230	37,362
3. Net demand—				
(1) Arrears	4,139	7,661	31,873	77,112
(2) Current..	17,88,469	20,02,000	21,48,557	19,04,257
(3) Total	17,92,608	20,09,661	21,80,430	19,81,369
4. Collections—				
(1) Arrears..	4,011	2,369	6,248	81,578
(2) Current..	17,74,453	19,96,372	20,76,865	18,34,447
(3) Total	17,78,464	19,98,741	20,83,113	18,76,025
5. Balance—				
(1) Arrears..	126	2,695	3,623	15,323
(2) Current..	6,356	11,828	74,792	99,816
(3) Total	6,482	14,523	78,415	1,05,149

## LAND REVENUE.

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Ra.	Ra. s	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1,05,543	75,191	1,23,806	2,06,058	1,73,098
18,40,745	24,06,747	23,22,306	22,11,062	22,32,458
20,82,088	24,82,038	25,12,172	24,17,423	25,20,529
1,29,453	92,228	1,00,677	1,34,233	1,03,815
216	1,358	1,828	19,838	5,163
1,30,849	93,587	7,03,813	1,79,899	1,70,890
1,05,127	74,832	1,28,230	1,88,400	1,72,813
16,27,312	23,14,519	21,01,322	20,67,107	22,44,813
19,22,439	23,88,341	22,19,502	21,46,527	24,19,728
89,447	59,038	73,468	89,977	1,16,233
17,76,849	22,08,336	20,40,068	19,38,558	21,54,728
18,37,236	22,58,474	21,13,304	20,17,555	22,41,063
24,890	27,884	24,822	1,02,442	58,540
56,493	1,02,882	1,51,256	1,28,659	1,22,603
73,143	1,29,887	2,56,668	2,28,862	1,73,633

Particulars.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Total Revenue—				
(1) Arrears.. ..	1,78,603	2,10,020	68,112	1,54,497
(2) Current.. ..	23,00,100	27,04,660	17,07,451	12,47,000
(3) Total ..	24,78,703	29,14,680	18,00,563	14,01,508
2. Deductions—				
(1) Exemption ..	1,79,622	1,74,301	1,33,000	60,794
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off ..	1,781	1,716	2,221	817
(3) Total ..	1,81,403	1,76,017	1,35,221	61,611
3. Net demand—				
(1) Arrears.. ..	1,76,822	2,08,014	65,755	13,308
(2) Current.. ..	21,29,410	25,00,334	16,64,451	11,56,300
(3) Total ..	23,06,232	27,08,348	17,00,206	11,69,608
4. Collection—				
(1) Arrears.. ..	1,27,001	1,44,306	53,523	72,093
(2) Current.. ..	19,09,014	23,26,112	16,23,528	10,88,070
(3) Total ..	20,36,015	23,70,418	16,76,551	11,20,163
5. Balance—				
(1) Arrears ..	40,780	61,806	42,702	78,489
(2) Current.. ..	1,80,502	61,741	1,40,923	68,223
(3) Total ..	2,21,282	1,23,547	1,83,625	1,76,712

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,76,799	2,27,121	1,79,154	1,24,944	94,119
11,97,791	14,01,000	14,17,180	11,37,904	15,21,313
19,44,554	16,28,121	15,96,334	12,72,878	17,15,431
1,294	8,009	5,879	4,598	31,309
89,444	91,887	41,551	21,907	5,394
70,715	37,000	44,494	26,149	26,160
1,75,446	2,31,112	1,76,181	1,15,410	90,305
13,86,323	13,09,343	13,75,821	14,26,023	13,84,859
13,73,818	13,90,817	13,51,823	12,48,438	19,27,331
80,587	1,27,500	99,614	82,589	24,000
12,30,700	12,81,903	12,49,275	14,09,831	13,15,000
13,46,086	14,11,303	14,59,809	12,32,249	12,59,918
79,989	93,812	79,587	85,203	20,308
1,48,212	88,942	25,216	28,175	49,926
2,27,121	1,79,154	1,14,945	94,119	99,331

TABLE XXIII—

Particulars.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—				
(1) Arrears..	29,032	29,616	1,12,723	64,921
(2) Current..	17,46,794	17,07,372	16,77,548	18,97,252
(3) Total	14,55,826	17,36,988	17,90,271	19,62,173
2. Deductions—				
(1) Remissions	2,82,215	27,697	37,179	75,943
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off	10,043	6,231	2,139	2,098
(3) Total	2,92,258	33,928	39,318	78,041
3. Net demand—				
(1) Arrears..	85,964	91,578	1,10,567	67,023
(2) Current..	15,22,579	15,49,696	15,55,373	18,48,504
(3) Total	15,38,543	17,31,274	17,65,940	19,15,527
4. Collections—				
(1) Arrears..	19,799	22,582	62,284	21,290
(2) Current..	11,51,194	15,81,907	16,31,253	18,22,577
(3) Total	11,70,993	16,04,489	16,93,537	18,43,867
5. Balance—				
(1) Arrears..	41,228	27,810	45,198	29,741
(2) Current..	48,584	64,513	18,823	29,019
(3) Total	89,812	1,12,723	64,021	58,760

LAND REVENUE—*concd.*

1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
65,709	63,418	56,719	53,500	1,05,200
16,79,026	14,15,860	17,17,371	18,32,400	16,23,336
17,44,735	14,79,286	17,74,090	17,54,400	17,50,120
76,943	97,160	1,49,454	66,383	84,740
9,009	12,584	323	7,144	1,407
29,612	59,750	1,48,813	72,724	88,147
63,091	50,534	50,560	50,465	1,03,500
16,03,000	13,68,714	15,09,817	16,33,304	15,30,000
16,66,181	14,19,545	16,27,277	16,82,700	17,02,062
25,120	10,039	55,004	17,255	52,613
15,77,637	12,41,490	15,26,863	15,09,321	12,12,800
16,02,765	12,80,828	15,63,667	15,77,478	13,39,410
57,967	21,448	62,556	70,210	51,274
55,451	27,228	50,353	60,565	61,200
62,418	56,719	62,609	1,06,202	1,04,364

Various Articles	Receipts from	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	1,100	2,200	2,200
	2. Salt and duty ..	2,00,000	2,10,142	2,04,900
B. Country spirit and fermented liquors.	2. Machinery and license fees.	2,284	0,728	10,547
	Total ..	2,03,384	2,10,870	2,05,647
C. Opium and its preparations..	1. Duty ..	78,582	78,308	80,508
	2. License fees ..	—	—	—
	3. Gain on sale proceeds.	—	—	—
	Total ..	78,582	78,308	80,508
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fee on permits ..	—	—	—
	2. License fees ..	39,772	40,000	39,300
	Total ..	39,772	40,000	39,300
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	1,010	1,070	1,000
	2. Opium ..	1,008	1,007	1,000
	Total ..	2,018	2,077	2,000
	Total, Gross Revenue ..	4,23,093	4,47,165	4,36,255

\* Includes Tax

† For the whole

Note.—1907-08 financial year for 8 months and 1905-06 and

## EXCISE.

1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,513	2,720	2,901	2,898	3,091	3,142
2,05,613	2,05,254	2,75,585	2,90,500	3,03,944	3,14,500
10,032	11,107	11,549	11,870	12,723	13,003
2,90,243	2,97,001	3,30,034	3,32,600	3,35,899	3,38,665
27,227	34,707	35,536	35,112	50,911	30,177
117,011	111,790	112,099	14,458	723,379	8,000
114,220	110,493	110,644	49,573	140,102	42,176
47,100	69,000	64,000	27,276	11,050	24,556
47,100	69,000	64,000	45,180	30,949	41,220
47,100	69,000	64,000	40,341	50,007	70,386
3,134	3,129	3,134	3,107	2	31
3,071	3,790	3,709	2,460	2,437	2,502
6,200	6,914	6,842	6,791	2,423	5,704
1,96,509*	1,22,135*	1,07,120*	1,52,826	1,15,279	1,58,004

and Farbar.

of Rs. 1.

1904-05 full financial years, the previous years being revenue years.

TABLE XXIV—

Dutied articles.		Receipts from	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..		2,321	2,165	2,103
	2. Still-lead duty ..		2,43,758	2,46,323	2,32,271
B. Country spirit and firebranded liquors.	3. Distillery and license fees.		15,152	13,865	10,192
	Total ..		2,56,910	2,62,177	2,44,566
C. Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..		32,875	31,780	31,832
	2. License fees ..		—	19,004	22,298
	3. Duty on sale permits.		13,410	18,802	10,130
	Total ..		46,285	70,776	64,260
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fine on permits ..		47,028	46,944	46,422
	2. License fees ..		36,571	32,173	49,437
	Total ..		83,600	79,117	1,00,859
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Akbari ..		—	2,889	94
	2. Opium ..		2,067	802	17
	Total ..		2,067	3,691	111
Total, Gross Revenue ..			4,99,099	5,37,355	5,45,711

EXCISE—*contd.*

1907-08.	1909-10.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,170	3,792	4,430	5,140	5,447	5,000
4,09,289	5,32,802	5,90,214	4,72,807	4,74,220	5,44,173
10,903	10,053	17,259	29,410	34,510	40,851
4,19,984	4,98,713	4,97,223	4,82,917	5,38,932	5,92,364
89,279	92,913	94,478	94,179	98,566	99,660
18,965	19,303	19,700	18,923	18,487	18,300
10,711	14,102	10,388	20,670	21,655	20,237
65,952	67,406	72,828	75,779	79,990	79,689
77,212	67,560	75,700	78,312	1,07,470	81,384
44,871	30,839	58,349	63,416	60,489	49,045
1,22,884	1,17,888	1,30,554	1,43,729	1,72,953	1,41,053
3	....	....	....	3	....
22	21	23	11	104	12
25	31	22	11	109	12
6,12,112	5,97,809	6,12,186	6,94,703	7,82,717	6,38,787

Excised articles	Receipts from	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	5,784	6,045	7,276
	2. Salt and duty ..	2,46,418	3,09,412	2,21,221
B. Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Distillery and license fees ..	59,252	58,903	61,256
	Total ..	4,16,814	3,88,360	3,92,447
C. Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..	24,070	22,820	22,479
	2. License fees ..	13,810	16,704	18,642
	3. Gains on sale proceeds ..	41,857	40,080	44,166
	Total ..	79,737	89,604	85,287
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	16,878	65,717	61,445
	2. License fees ..	58,150	52,324	57,166
	Total ..	1,35,028	1,18,041	1,18,611
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Akkard ..	5,207	12,182	4,758
	2. Opium ..	21	18	10
	Total ..	5,228	12,175	4,768
Total, Gross Revenue ..		6,51,382	6,14,155	6,09,162

EXCISE—*continued*

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,775	7,725	8,002	20,101	17,840	19,215
30,391	3,19,015	3,56,831	3,78,231	4,00,074	3,31,157
81,073	1,04,396	1,16,404	1,02,127	9,17,280	1,34,907
3,27,554	4,28,338	4,81,207	5,34,911	6,55,904	7,34,076
20,790	21,518	22,127	22,558	23,427	24,021
16,710	16,880	17,127	17,558	18,427	19,021
18,072	18,944	19,112	19,729	20,202	20,207
80,302	81,220	82,538	83,854	85,179	86,504
23,264	23,772	24,280	24,788	25,296	25,804
24,777	25,285	25,793	26,301	26,809	27,317
26,041	26,549	27,057	27,565	28,073	28,581
27,305	27,813	28,321	28,829	29,337	29,845
28,569	29,077	29,585	30,093	30,601	31,109
29,833	30,341	30,849	31,357	31,865	32,373
31,097	31,605	32,113	32,621	33,129	33,637
32,361	32,869	33,377	33,885	34,393	34,901
33,625	34,133	34,641	35,149	35,657	36,165
34,889	35,397	35,905	36,413	36,921	37,429
36,153	36,661	37,169	37,677	38,185	38,693
37,417	37,925	38,433	38,941	39,449	39,957
38,681	39,189	39,697	40,205	40,713	41,221
39,945	40,453	40,961	41,469	41,977	42,485
41,209	41,717	42,225	42,733	43,241	43,749
42,473	42,981	43,489	43,997	44,505	45,013
43,737	44,245	44,753	45,261	45,769	46,277
45,001	45,509	46,017	46,525	47,033	47,541
46,265	46,773	47,281	47,789	48,297	48,805
47,529	48,037	48,545	49,053	49,561	50,069
48,793	49,301	49,809	50,317	50,825	51,333
50,057	50,565	51,073	51,581	52,089	52,597
51,321	51,829	52,337	52,845	53,353	53,861
52,585	53,093	53,601	54,109	54,617	55,125
53,849	54,357	54,865	55,373	55,881	56,389
55,113	55,621	56,129	56,637	57,145	57,653
56,377	56,885	57,393	57,901	58,409	58,917
57,641	58,149	58,657	59,165	59,673	60,181
58,905	59,413	59,921	60,429	60,937	61,445
60,169	60,677	61,185	61,693	62,201	62,709
61,433	61,941	62,449	62,957	63,465	63,973
62,697	63,205	63,713	64,221	64,729	65,237
63,961	64,469	64,977	65,485	65,993	66,501
65,225	65,733	66,241	66,749	67,257	67,765
66,489	66,997	67,505	68,013	68,521	69,029
67,753	68,261	68,769	69,277	69,785	70,293
69,017	69,525	70,033	70,541	71,049	71,557
70,281	70,789	71,297	71,805	72,313	72,821
71,545	72,053	72,561	73,069	73,577	74,085
72,809	73,317	73,825	74,333	74,841	75,349
74,073	74,581	75,089	75,597	76,105	76,613
75,337	75,845	76,353	76,861	77,369	77,877
76,601	77,109	77,617	78,125	78,633	79,141
77,865	78,373	78,881	79,389	79,897	80,405
79,129	79,637	80,145	80,653	81,161	81,669
80,393	80,901	81,409	81,917	82,425	82,933
81,657	82,165	82,673	83,181	83,689	84,197
82,921	83,429	83,937	84,445	84,953	85,461
84,185	84,693	85,201	85,709	86,217	86,725
85,449	85,957	86,465	86,973	87,481	87,989
86,713	87,221	87,729	88,237	88,745	89,253
87,977	88,485	88,993	89,501	90,009	90,517
89,241	89,749	90,257	90,765	91,273	91,781
90,505	91,013	91,521	92,029	92,537	93,045
91,769	92,277	92,785	93,293	93,801	94,309
93,033	93,541	94,049	94,557	95,065	95,573
94,297	94,805	95,313	95,821	96,329	96,837
95,561	96,069	96,577	97,085	97,593	98,101
96,825	97,333	97,841	98,349	98,857	99,365
98,089	98,597	99,105	99,613	100,121	100,629
99,353	99,861	100,369	100,877	101,385	101,893
100,617	101,125	101,633	102,141	102,649	103,157
101,881	102,389	102,897	103,405	103,913	104,421
103,145	103,653	104,161	104,669	105,177	105,685
104,409	104,917	105,425	105,933	106,441	106,949
105,673	106,181	106,689	107,197	107,705	108,213
106,937	107,445	107,953	108,461	108,969	109,477
108,201	108,709	109,217	109,725	110,233	110,741
109,465	109,973	110,481	110,989	111,497	112,005
110,729	111,237	111,745	112,253	112,761	113,269
111,993	112,501	113,009	113,517	114,025	114,533
113,257	113,765	114,273	114,781	115,289	115,797
114,521	115,029	115,537	116,045	116,553	117,061
115,785	116,293	116,801	117,309	117,817	118,325
117,049	117,557	118,065	118,573	119,081	119,589
118,313	118,821	119,329	119,837	120,345	120,853
119,577	120,085	120,593	121,101	121,609	122,117
120,841	121,349	121,857	122,365	122,873	123,381
122,105	122,613	123,121	123,629	124,137	124,645
123,369	123,877	124,385	124,893	125,401	125,909
124,633	125,141	125,649	126,157	126,665	127,173
125,897	126,405	126,913	127,421	127,929	128,437
127,161	127,669	128,177	128,685	129,193	129,701
128,425	128,933	129,441	129,949	130,457	130,965
129,689	130,197	130,705	131,213	131,721	132,229
130,953	131,461	131,969	132,477	132,985	133,493
132,217	132,725	133,233	133,741	134,249	134,757
133,481	133,989	134,497	135,005	135,513	136,021
134,745	135,253	135,761	136,269	136,777	137,285
136,009	136,517	137,025	137,533	138,041	138,549
137,273	137,781	138,289	138,797	139,305	139,813
138,537	139,045	139,553	140,061	140,569	141,077
139,801	140,309	140,817	141,325	141,833	142,341
141,065	141,573	142,081	142,589	143,097	143,605
142,329	142,837	143,345	143,853	144,361	144,869
143,593	144,101	144,609	145,117	145,625	146,133
144,857	145,365	145,873	146,381	146,889	147,397
146,121	146,629	147,137	147,645	148,153	148,661
147,385	147,893	148,401	148,909	149,417	149,925
148,649	149,157	149,665	150,173	150,681	151,189
149,913	150,421	150,929	151,437	151,945	152,453
151,177	151,685	152,193	152,701	153,209	153,717
152,441	152,949	153,457	153,965	154,473	154,981
153,705	154,213	154,721	155,229	155,737	156,245
154,969	155,477	155,985	156,493	156,999	157,507
156,233	156,741	157,249	157,757	158,265	158,773
157,497	158,005	158,513	159,021	159,529	160,037
158,761	159,269	159,777	160,285	160,793	161,301
160,025	160,533	161,041	161,549	162,057	162,565
161,289	161,797	162,305	162,813	163,321	163,829
162,553	163,061	163,569	164,077	164,585	165,093
163,817	164,325	164,833	165,341	165,849	166,357
165,081	165,589	166,097	166,605	167,113	167,621
166,345	166,853	167,361	167,869	168,377	168,885
167,609	168,117	168,625	169,133	169,641	170,149
168,873	169,381	169,889	170,397	170,905	171,413
170,137	170,645	171,153	171,661	172,169	172,677
171,401	171,909	172,417	172,925	173,433	173,941
172,665	173,173	173,681	174,189	174,697	175,205
173,929	174,437	174,945	175,453	175,961	176,469
175,193	175,701	176,209	176,717	177,225	177,733
176,457	176,965	177,473	177,981	178,489	178,997
177,721	178,229	178,737	179,245	179,753	180,261
178,985	179,493	180,001	180,509	181,017	181,525
180,249	180,757	181,265	181,773	182,281	182,789
181,513	182,021	182,529	183,037	183,545	184,053
182,777	183,285	183,793	184,301	184,809	185,317
184,041	184,549	185,057	185,565	186,073	186,581
185,305	185,813	186,321	186,829	187,337	187,845
186,569	187,077	187,585	188,093	188,601	189,109
187,833	188,341	188,849	189,357	189,865	190,373
189,097	189,605	190,113	190,621	191,129	191,637
190,361	190,869	191,377	191,885	192,393	192,901
191,625	192,133	192,641	193,149	193,657	194,165
192,889	193,397	193,905	194,413	194,921	195,429
194,153	194,661	195,169	195,677	196,185	196,693
195,417	195,925	196,433	196,941	197,449	197,957
196,681	197,189	197,697	198,205	198,713	199,221
197,945	198,453	198,961	199,469	199,977	200,485
200,249	200,757	201,265	201,773	202,281	202,789
201,513	202,021	202,529	203,037	203,545	204,053
202,777	203,285	203,793	204,301	204,809	205,317
204,041	204,549	205,057	205,565	206,073	206,581
205,305	205,813	206,321	206,829	207,337	207,845
206,569	207,077	207,585	208,093	208,601	209,109
207,833	208,341	208,849	209,357	209,865	210,373
209,097	209,605	210,113	210,621	211,129	211,637
210,361	210,869	211,377	211,885	212,393	212,901
211,625	212,133	212,641	213,149	213,657	214,165
212,889	213,397	213,905	214,413	214,921	215,429
214,153	214,661	215,169	215,677	216,185	216,693
215,417	215,925	216,433	216,941	217,449	217,957
216,681	217,189	2			

TABLE XXV—

Sale proceeds.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	1,08,867	1,18,378	1,18,214	1,20,510	1,41,040	1,33,704
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	68,315	65,122	81,344	64,303	64,124	74,020
(1) Foreign bill and postal stamps.	..	..	2	..	6	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	7,481	7,892	7,162	7,566	8,724	7,259
(3) Bills of exchange or drafts.	802	811	714	771	614	854
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	59,917	56,594	55,252	56,804	54,719	63,864
(5) Stamp transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	63	35	12	44	28	..
Total ..	1,78,182	1,83,500	1,99,580	1,95,703	2,05,194	2,09,780

Sale proceeds.	1900-01.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	1,16,803	1,19,737	1,15,080	1,07,338	98,603	76,881
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	67,814	70,490	81,602	1,00,820	70,745	52,372
(1) Foreign bill and postal stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or drafts.	804	805	978	1,334	1,817	718
(4) Impressed stamps and labels.	66,905	69,900	80,240	96,703	69,240	51,270
(5) Stamp transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	125	..	370	518	88	102
Total ..	1,84,617	1,90,150	1,96,961	2,07,956	1,70,348	1,29,363

## STAMPS.

1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,19,259	1,35,173	1,24,900	1,18,257	1,17,900	1,19,831	1,09,022	1,14,128
52,710	69,503	54,178	62,102	66,615	61,730	65,615	61,000
..	1	1	..	9	..	..	..
8,900	8,522	7,008	7,140	4,527	..	..	..
725	829	777	804	910	607	729	558
45,832	55,412	50,311	54,327	61,727	60,808	61,729	65,290
..	..	..	..	..	25	88	..
1,71,969	1,94,096	1,87,078	1,80,358	1,84,971	1,81,134	1,74,007	1,79,228

1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,02,062	1,27,282	1,02,000	1,23,076	1,38,843	1,16,807	1,44,527
62,730	68,062	75,800	1,06,615	1,34,246	1,35,806	1,22,817
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,068	1,143	808	877	906	1,100	1,000
61,632	66,939	74,178	1,00,738	1,35,260	1,34,719	1,00,961
..	..	..	..	..	67	149
1,44,752	1,69,148	1,63,502	1,69,502	1,67,305	1,66,325	1,49,771

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX.

Year.	Part I—Salaries.		Part II—Companies.		Part III—Securities.	
	Assesses.	Net collections.	Assesses.	Net collections.	Assesses.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896-96	..	142	2,277	..	..	..
1896-97	..	119	2,182	..	..	..
1897-98	..	97	1,700	..	..	..
1898-99	..	116	1,849	..	..	..
1899-1899	..	86	1,721	..	..	..
1900-01	..	86	1,638	..	..	..
1901-02	..	71	1,564	..	..	..
1902-03	..	82	1,514	..	..	..
1903-04	..	89	837	..	..	..
1904-05	..	28	602	..	..	..
1905-06	..	33	679	..	..	..
1906-07	..	33	727	..	..	..
1907-08	..	19	742	..	..	..
1908-09	..	31	1,241	..	..	..
1909-10	..	32	1,279	..	..	..
1910-11	..	38	1,311	..	..	..
1911-12	..	46	1,734	..	..	..
1912-13	..	49	1,599	..	..	..
1913-14	..	31	1,365	..	..	..
1914-15	..	37	1,311	..	..	..
1915-16	..	46	1,387	..	..	..
1916-17*	..	41	1,758	..	..	..
1917-18*	..	33	2,915	2	811	..
1918-19	..	73	2,354	2	1,001	..
1919-20	..	119	7,570	1	338	..
1920-21	..	37	1,331	1	873	..
1921-22	..	86	1,451	1	789	..

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly received for the district by the Accountant General in Bombay.

\*These years exclude figures for Tando Durg taluka which are not available.

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX—*contd.*

Year.	Part IV—Other sources		Total.	
	Assessment.	Net collections.	Assessment.	Net collections.
		Rs.		Rs.
1886-88	3,328	71,708	3,672	72,990
1886-87	3,654	73,232	3,773	74,219
1887-88	3,911	74,852	3,731	76,332
1888-89	3,710	72,289	3,668	77,729
1889-1890	3,913	79,478	4,089	81,199
1890-91	3,990	85,880	4,119	87,329
1891-92	3,872	87,582	3,945	89,725
1892-93	3,021	82,401	4,385	87,813
1893-94	1,592	88,017	4,820	91,509
1894-95	1,401	86,988	1,419	88,779
1895-96	1,419	89,479	1,442	90,714
1896-97	1,435	92,135	1,436	92,562
1897-98	1,407	92,286	1,428	92,899
1898-99	1,392	93,824	1,393	92,965
1899-10	1,342	96,474	1,373	97,744
1900-11	1,394	99,459	1,422	99,991
1901-12	1,362	95,069	1,398	94,772
1902-13	963	92,240	1,022	90,869
1903-14	867	98,471	988	99,284
1904-15	881	98,349	898	91,667
1905-16	612	99,199	1,102	92,186
1906-17*	1,409	94,458	1,340	98,194
1907-18*	1,614	1,13,829	1,666	1,18,529
1908-19	1,613	2,10,396	1,808	2,14,337
1909-20	1,251	2,03,196	1,771	2,10,014
1910-21	963	2,07,894	1,022	2,09,529
1911-22	938	2,18,850	983	2,20,969

\*See—These figures are estimates of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the district by the Assistant General in Bombay.

\*These years exclude figures for Yando Bago taluka which are not available.

Includes super tax and excess profits duty.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500— 1,000.		Incomes of Rs. 1,000 —1,500.		Incomes of Rs. 1,500— 2,000.	
	Assessed.	Not collected.	Assessed.	Not collected.	Assessed.	Not collected.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1935-36 ..	}	Details not available.				
1936-37 ..						
1937-38 ..	..	2,430	28,329	703	16,023	230
1938-39 ..	..	2,532	23,123	717	16,546	231
1939-1940 ..	..	2,638	30,014	763	17,262	284
1940-41 ..	..	2,551	29,088	762	17,413	297
1941-42 ..	..	2,417	27,472	784	17,023	310
1942-43 ..	..	2,532	28,068	791	17,388	303
1943-44 ..	..	..	..	800	16,619	377
1944-45 ..	..	..	..	809	16,302	290
1945-46 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946-47 ..	..	..	..	Details not available.		
1947-48 ..	..	..	..			
1948-49 ..	..	..	..	713	16,312	319
1949-50 ..	..	..	..	711	16,600	321
1950-51 ..	..	..	..	726	16,456	310
1951-52 ..	..	..	..	780	17,378	327
1952-53 ..	..	..	..	525	17,883	316
1953-54 ..	..	..	..	473	19,718	196
1954-55 ..	..	..	..	330	7,319	141
1955-56 ..	..	..	..	800	13,456	371
1956-57 ..	..	..	..	703	9,433	306
1957-58*	..	..	..	452	18,212	304
1958-59*	..	..	..	586	15,787	490
1959-60 ..	..	..	..	419	5,322	23
1960-61 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\*These years exclude figures for Yandu Bago taluka which are not available.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV—*contd.*

Year.	Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Assesses.	Net collections.	Assesses.	Net collections.
1950-51		Rs.		Rs.
1950-52	Details not available.		2,328	74,756
1957-58			2,826	74,228
1958-59	741	90,772	2,844	74,824
1959-1960	240	20,491	2,740	72,790
1960-61	220	22,077	2,815	79,478
1961-62	220	20,694	2,220	65,690
1962-63	240	26,426	2,572	67,296
1963-64	428	21,628	4,021	61,401
1964-65	622	28,744	1,262	64,017
1965-66	312	26,077	4,431	55,858
1966-67	Details not available.		1,416	22,422
1967-68	Details not available.		1,425	62,122
1968-69	Details not available.		1,467	62,528
1969-70	228	22,407	1,342	60,624
1970-71	310	28,241	1,342	56,472
1971-72	228	30,177	1,264	58,420
1972-73	237	22,672	1,462	62,008
1973-74	242	22,090	962	46,210
1974-75	249	20,242	997	28,471
1975-76	172	16,399	691	26,348
1976-77	231	27,890	1,112	50,190
1977-78*	400	14,346	1,409	34,426
1978-79*	667	69,445	1,614	1,13,020†
1979-80	637	1,79,506	1,613	2,10,890†
1980-81	1,009	9,01,837	1,231	2,09,100†
1981-82	994	2,62,842	962	2,62,894†
1982-83	896	2,18,650	896	2,18,650†

\*These years exclude figures for Tundo Bago taluka which are not available.  
 †Includes super tax and excess profits duty.

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
<i>I—Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates .. ..	1,31,575	1,24,982	1,11,475	1,29,444
Education .. ..	2,290	3,444	5,093	2,908
Medical .. ..	8,800	308	125	188
Scientific and other minor departments .. ..	8,578	9,840	6,327	5,780
City works .. ..	19,140	21,549	9,898	12,815
Contributions .. ..	66,500	63,981	92,234	79,892
Founds .. ..	8,925	6,752	4,121	3,394
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,622	2,006	1,579	1,468
Total .. ..	2,37,263	2,36,940	2,29,663	2,48,609
<i>II—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration .. ..	3,499	6,687	7,235	7,172
Education .. ..	81,856	81,889	95,820	91,728
Medical .. ..	22,267	18,902	31,654	22,301
Scientific and other minor departments .. ..	22,603	26,399	25,895	24,394
City works .. ..	1,10,613	91,296	1,11,795	1,12,579
Contributions .. ..	....	1,783	1,774	14,164
Miscellaneous .. ..	7,122	972	1,930	848
Total .. ..	2,48,610	2,29,681	2,64,066	2,69,970

*Note.*—The figures for the years 1896-96 to 1897-98 include those of the talukas transferred to the

## (RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE).

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
1,23,668	1,27,000	1,47,029	1,48,375	1,41,147
7,240	8,879	9,899	5,801	5,048
453	308	4,122	779	511
5,940	5,901	7,438	9,031	10,825
9,206	13,364	21,173	9,059	8,727
65,794	70,775	81,300	94,897	78,188
2,988	1,680	801	2,799	4,094
1,403	990	1,356	1,401	800
2,52,481	2,59,102	2,71,378	2,69,864	2,43,800
7,519	7,583	8,248	8,409	8,322
78,819	79,356	77,377	78,079	80,534
21,313	21,335	21,774	23,267	22,563
20,952	19,509	19,256	20,839	19,762
91,811	76,126	1,21,097	1,00,096	1,28,861
21,227	4,382	11,655	11,165	15,159
1,074	1,251	9,093	795	12,945
2,40,319	2,50,661	2,89,879	2,51,665	2,87,421

Sawalohah and Thur and Farukh districts and will therefore not tally with table XXVII-B.

SIND GAZETTEER  
TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial taxes .. ..	1,122,308	1,55,884	1,30,178	1,30,201
Education .. ..	4,777	5,177	5,020	5,178
Medical .. ..	102	604	674	1,000
Scientific and other minor departments ..	7,379	6,350	12,890	11,801
Civil works .. ..	10,204	12,310	13,467	23,731
Contributions .. ..	84,589	10,490	1,20,389	1,51,741
Funds .. ..	2,200	1,834	1,680	—221
Miscellaneous .. ..	779	615	61	494
Total ..	2,81,949	2,83,001	2,82,654	2,32,065
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration .. ..	7,865	7,711	7,979	9,358
Education .. ..	85,323	61,500	80,106	1,00,560
Medical .. ..	21,801	10,649	20,727	22,420
Scientific and other minor departments ..	13,388	21,107	20,334	20,854
Civil works .. ..	26,471	19,509	23,718	1,27,631
Contributions .. ..	11,370	8,304	3,405	4,977
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,058	660	2,103	1,454
Funds .. ..	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2,25,575	2,29,818	2,53,301	2,59,922

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE)—*contd.*

1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,01,000	1,10,441	1,30,790	1,40,383	1,50,474
8,109	8,878	88,096	88,718	93,461
944	781	2,743	1,087	1,899
12,384	9,297	7,043	8,688	8,148
14,000	11,305	25,493	27,865	59,865
1,32,021	1,32,845	4,38,447	47,066	44,301
—730	—702	—1,010	—3,070	—1,778
1,878	428	24	506	317
2,71,400	2,69,580	2,27,889	2,27,829	2,52,447
7,903	8,670	7,735	8,079	10,802
1,04,405	1,13,730	1,21,188	1,32,509	1,41,532
24,236	26,197	24,212	28,876	23,921
22,887	11,908	17,490	19,032	18,329
1,61,286	1,40,310	1,28,719	1,31,346	1,52,397
4,182	9,868	200	.....	.....
5,244	1,271	3,650	1,975	1,904
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,99,842	2,34,106	2,10,394	2,15,699	2,44,397

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Particulars.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
<i>I.—Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates .. ..	1,14,277	1,08,845	1,20,818	1,67,822
Education .. ..	31,129	45,844	21,322	61,360
Medical .. ..	981	761	948	98
Scientific and other minor departments.	8,579	6,470	8,925	6,132
Civil works .. ..	9,103	8,221	7,202	24,389
Contributions .. ..	23,828	23,289	28,202	—
Funds .. ..	—2,947	—1,525	821	—
Miscellaneous .. ..	28,862	29,475	49,852	1,424
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,22,107</b>	<b>2,15,946</b>	<b>2,08,242</b>	<b>2,71,425</b>
<i>II.—Expenditure.</i>				
Administration .. ..	6,727	764	1,349	1,552
Education .. ..	10,564	10,228	80,289	57,828
Medical .. ..	28,874	20,816	22,178	22,957
Scientific and other minor departments.	17,126	15,196	12,999	15,144
Civil works .. ..	82,799	1,31,207	1,38,402	1,17,844
Contributions .. ..	1,498	506	—	—
Miscellaneous .. ..	2,252	1,584	2,667	1,980
Funds .. ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,69,922</b>	<b>2,28,255</b>	<b>2,66,305</b>	<b>2,15,327</b>

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE)—*contd.*

1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,85,300	1,41,648	1,52,791	1,08,353	1,07,119
40,174	86,777	67,394	66,827	1,01,280
197	1,618	4,262	1,010	1,242
7,221	7,819	7,702	8,700	7,046
24,172	25,448	60,801	72,762	60,147
....	....	....	....	....
330	4,278	12	2,394	10,623
1,358	508	24	4	220
2,47,570	2,68,166	2,93,579	2,63,717	2,67,967
844	1,307	12,000	58,222	66,457
62,122	80,407	92,272	1,22,102	1,24,100
28,094	28,227	67,186	40,548	40,432
15,680	10,626	16,300	18,501	19,794
1,22,740	1,25,912	1,06,802	1,44,803	1,28,150
....	....	....	....	....
9,855	4,700	2,491	....	1,855
....	....	....	2,910	7,528
2,68,570	2,63,324	2,68,518	2,22,488	2,68,619

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of board.			1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>						
District Local Board ..			1,75,725	1,71,289	1,30,123	1,44,312
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..			6,254	7,070	5,540	6,724
Do.	Do.	T & S D O Alachyar.	7,068	3,475	5,975	6,887
Do.	Do.	Hyd & 2 shad ..	6,748	3,793	6,560	7,344
Do.	Do.	Gum ..	6,372	6,780	5,840	7,871
Do.	Do.	Dero Makhal ..	4,728	3,721	3,150	4,315
Do.	Do.	T & S D O Bago ..	8,533	6,162	5,002	6,518
Do.	Do.	Badli ..	6,707	11,003	7,986	10,233
Total ..			2,21,804	2,23,899	1,86,408	2,06,879
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
District Local Board ..			1,71,283	1,58,583	1,69,842	1,72,666
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..			6,809	3,024	7,754	10,740
Do.	Do.	T & S D O Alachyar.	4,800	2,214	5,098	4,791
Do.	Do.	Hyd & 2 shad ..	5,702	6,642	6,504	6,965
Do.	Do.	Gum ..	4,920	11,500	6,767	7,841
Do.	Do.	Dero Makhal ..	5,949	3,884	3,215	4,287
Do.	Do.	T & S D O Bago ..	3,722	3,185	5,617	10,783
Do.	Do.	Badli ..	11,889	14,876	8,043	10,807
Total ..			2,14,801	2,05,578	2,12,098	2,29,089

## EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,78,406	1,86,200	1,88,446	1,94,307	1,99,528
4,091	4,927	6,325	6,842	4,186
1,331	3,521	8,027	6,815	9,511
5,534	4,773	5,373	5,777	3,217
4,374	8,038	7,085	7,068	9,231
5,209	5,425	4,301	8,940	6,473
5,227	3,280	7,884	8,661	4,377
6,750	7,002	9,109	8,222	5,750
3,07,438	3,08,896	3,34,710	3,35,811	3,31,876
1,85,803	1,81,013	1,64,342	1,79,308	2,12,528
4,070	4,137	5,565	8,823	8,200
6,702	8,568	5,469	4,502	3,696
5,171	6,563	5,372	2,850	5,200
8,431	4,753	7,438	6,747	6,120
3,194	8,590	5,463	4,988	7,056
3,056	5,131	7,704	7,271	8,941
6,282	7,311	7,405	7,773	8,500
5,17,664	5,35,093	5,36,848	5,31,541	5,57,547

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of board.			1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Revenue.</b>						
District Local Board ..			1,70,617	2,80,145	2,53,357	2,07,200
Taluka Local Board, Hale ..			7,493	8,117	8,003	10,891
Do.	do.	Ta n d e Alshyar.	1,603	8,500	4,350	4,855
Do.	do.	Hy d e r abad ..	6,183	7,450	10,803	16,286
Do.	do.	Gund ..	9,144	6,121	6,144	11,533
Do.	do.	D e r w Mehlat.	8,123	4,954	5,087	5,444
Do.	do.	Ta n d e Bago ..	9,067	1,637	2,446	7,887
Do.	do.	Badia ..	8,823	8,780	2,228	8,550
Total ..			2,22,644	2,05,601	2,02,954	1,35,094
<b>Expenditure.</b>						
District Local Board ..			1,85,601	7,80,495	2,14,055	2,07,202
Taluka Local Board, Hale ..			8,500	8,732	8,001	8,600
Do.	do.	Ta n d e Alshyar.	4,855	7,450	4,097	5,400
Do.	do.	Hy d e r abad ..	5,100	7,147	7,250	11,777
Do.	do.	Gund ..	7,028	7,119	6,453	8,877
Do.	do.	D e r w Mehlat.	7,718	5,151	5,258	6,109
Do.	do.	Ta n d e Bago ..	8,300	4,910	4,796	7,475
Do.	do.	Badia ..	7,308	6,487	4,495	8,302
Total ..			2,08,821	2,20,618	2,32,301	2,39,923

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,04,182	2,27,019	2,43,708	2,65,214	2,53,434
12,328	10,879	13,338	14,421	13,986
6,767	9,301	8,842	9,297	7,765
15,551	14,386	22,202	19,068	17,220
13,822	12,485	11,979	10,468	9,315
5,494	5,359	6,102	7,346	8,844
9,599	10,839	19,078	17,434	11,468
7,352	15,010	18,439	43,767	17,190
2,72,406	3,06,299	3,37,806	3,35,229	3,26,447
2,44,011	2,45,186	2,32,779	2,38,030	2,72,455
14,710	12,112	12,376	15,983	15,741
7,899	9,158	8,429	7,795	8,836
19,259	13,720	16,806	20,624	7,148
17,510	12,121	9,124	13,572	9,323
9,693	9,159	2,571	10,539	7,419
10,101	9,679	16,167	6,912	3,964
8,720	6,043	17,321	15,132	15,145
3,29,043	2,74,101	3,10,594	3,15,026	3,44,847

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

Name of board.		1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
District Local Board ..		1,63,014	1,32,345	1,67,004	1,77,696
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..		10,491	12,072	10,540	9,025
Do. Do. Tando Allahyar ..		7,405	9,408	4,760	9,577
Do. Do. Hyderabad ..		11,556	12,254	21,957	14,854
Do. Do. Gujrat ..		14,808	11,312	9,400	16,419
Do. Do. Dera Multan ..		2,960	8,784	9,124	15,575
Do. Do. Tando Bago ..		10,182	12,436	11,029	12,675
Do. Do. Badin ..		12,414	12,193	17,612	18,445
Total ..		2,32,197	2,12,844	2,44,245	2,71,421
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
District Local Board ..		1,21,886	1,52,942	1,45,219	1,71,380
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..		10,000	12,358	10,828	9,550
Do. Do. Tando Allahyar ..		7,078	8,941	6,822	5,447
Do. Do. Hyderabad ..		16,287	14,758	14,568	15,944
Do. Do. Gujrat ..		12,923	9,258	13,220	12,494
Do. Do. Dera Multan ..		9,280	7,638	5,308	11,277
Do. Do. Tando Bago ..		8,826	9,243	13,186	12,994
Do. Do. Badin ..		10,094	13,139	17,575	16,338
Total ..		1,89,222	2,29,263	2,36,920	2,18,237

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*concl'd.*

1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,88,302	1,84,877	2,29,503	2,90,707	2,90,606
10,228	10,940	8,207	12,397	12,617
5,229	4,584	5,068	7,509	8,242
17,550	11,291	11,677	10,870	17,316
10,352	11,301	10,396	9,625	18,412
8,400	4,953	2,896	4,200	7,430
10,314	10,584	8,779	9,742	12,614
14,723	18,327	14,052	16,509	22,568
2,47,576	2,68,106	2,82,279	2,81,717	2,87,903
1,86,732	1,91,091	1,92,918	2,78,504	2,94,321
10,071	9,251	9,624	12,440	11,741
5,223	2,503	7,000	7,803	4,073
21,904	19,878	18,812	18,943	15,442
9,588	13,713	11,412	18,602	18,322
6,382	4,100	9,021	7,794	6,536
11,796	5,747	12,907	14,801	15,728
8,411	14,862	8,403	12,804	7,851
2,59,570	2,52,224	2,68,538	2,62,488	2,85,219

TABLE XXVIII—

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899	Hala { Receipts ..	8,913	8,122	8,832	8,281
	{ Expenditure ..	8,822	8,608	7,174	5,780
1893	Hydrabad* { Receipts ..	2,04,227	2,24,588	2,82,304	3,09,521
	{ Expenditure ..	1,86,470	2,20,725	2,60,402	3,20,870
1898	Mastari { Receipts ..	8,829	7,352	8,747	8,378
	{ Expenditure ..	7,948	6,446	5,602	7,301
1890	Nasarpur { Receipts ..	2,818	3,753	3,592	3,740
	{ Expenditure ..	8,591	7,337	5,120	4,308
1894	Tando Allahyar { Receipts ..	10,284	9,426	9,582	11,479
	{ Expenditure ..	11,513	9,490	10,878	11,983
1896	Tando Muhammad Khan { Receipts ..	8,121	8,544	9,222	9,372
	{ Expenditure ..	8,007	8,202	8,790	8,189

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899	Hala { Receipts ..	8,862	9,791	9,821	8,897
	{ Expenditure ..	7,354	7,311	7,843	8,611
1893	Hydrabad* { Receipts ..	2,33,322	2,24,488	2,50,091	2,41,002
	{ Expenditure ..	2,01,264	1,89,921	2,70,125	2,85,280
1898	Mastari { Receipts ..	9,900	8,930	10,511	11,632
	{ Expenditure ..	8,903	8,742	9,931	10,948
1890	Nasarpur { Receipts ..	8,044	5,888	8,565	8,418
	{ Expenditure ..	3,815	5,150	6,915	7,064
1894	Tando Allahyar { Receipts ..	15,770	16,181	16,757	18,671
	{ Expenditure ..	15,715	16,117	18,996	18,459
1896	Tando Muhammad Khan { Receipts ..	13,616	14,898	11,728	23,125
	{ Expenditure ..	10,461	12,397	12,082	12,071

\*This municipality shows an excess of expenditure in

## MUNICIPALITIES.

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,421	7,012	7,196	7,146	7,247
8,491	6,082	7,275	6,978	8,819
8,17,172	2,16,842	2,25,301	2,26,844	2,73,022
8,17,224	2,16,896	2,24,963	2,43,314	2,39,113
371	7,446	8,744	9,083	8,850
6,576	8,249	8,346	8,430	10,256
4,167	4,856	5,278	5,789	7,902
4,499	4,470	4,397	5,522	6,470
11,322	12,361	13,074	13,704	15,186
11,604	11,867	13,433	13,000	15,425
9,800	10,029	11,019	10,000	12,525
9,004	10,855	10,126	10,302	11,463

1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,945	10,561	10,563	11,242	11,464
11,247	10,790	10,612	9,991	13,863
3,29,880	4,19,272	4,52,650	3,61,828	4,11,391
2,98,208	3,26,469	3,40,808	4,48,996	4,52,843
13,639	11,616	12,435	12,963	13,386
12,185	12,114	11,577	12,256	14,300
6,669	6,187	6,278	7,366	7,413
8,325	7,274	6,613	7,174	8,542
13,901	14,672	15,200	16,154	16,082
10,459	13,458	13,690	13,315	14,991
14,957	15,296	16,179	13,353	15,343
12,746	20,318	18,218	14,206	12,705

— from year due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.	1912-1914.	1913-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859	Bala	Receipts ..	11,500	12,334	13,321
		Expenditure ..	12,008	10,812	10,902
1853	Hydrabad*	Receipts ..	4,43,048	5,13,210	5,97,989
		Expenditure ..	4,19,010	4,16,422	5,28,987
1868	Matiari	Receipts ..	12,000	10,314	13,019
		Expenditure ..	17,307	11,590	10,200
1863	Nasarpur	Receipts ..	7,838	7,356	8,790
		Expenditure ..	8,555	10,183	7,324
1856	Tando Allahyar	Receipts ..	15,239	15,734	13,864
		Expenditure ..	23,163	14,378	14,513
1856	Tando Muhammad Khan	Receipts ..	13,800	12,781	15,408
		Expenditure ..	19,107	16,721	18,624

\* This municipality shows an excess of expenditure.

MUNICIPALITIES—*contd.*

1917-1918.	1918-1919.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,896	20,024	22,400	23,657	18,396
15,410	14,702	41,287	19,715	21,576
5,82,804	8,16,316	8,92,324	6,73,234	7,94,672
5,50,977	4,46,364	5,04,503	7,07,411	6,23,812
12,578	12,413	21,867	18,565	10,145
10,368	12,718	18,632	17,867	13,410
8,184	8,223	8,801	9,012	15,825
6,821	11,082	9,000	6,582	15,530
23,454	21,550	10,550	30,519	24,401
18,493	23,870	46,904	35,238	20,798
14,097	16,463	17,810	18,625	27,444
14,915	15,170	20,100	20,474	22,594

certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF LITERATES  
(CENSUS OF 1921).

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
Dadu ..	Hindu ..	10,348	5,794	5,554
	Muslim ..	60,002	30,696	29,316
	All religions ..	70,350	36,490	33,860
Gudri ..	Hindu ..	16,087	8,998	7,089
	Muslim ..	71,403	36,400	35,003
	All religions ..	87,490	45,398	42,092
Jero Mahant ..	Hindu ..	8,246	4,608	3,638
	Muslim ..	31,952	17,732	14,220
	All religions ..	40,198	22,340	17,858
Yando Bano ..	Hindu ..	15,479	8,769	6,710
	Muslim ..	47,354	27,100	20,254
	All religions ..	62,833	35,869	26,964
Hyderabad ..	Hindu ..	29,840	17,740	12,100
	Muslim ..	80,154	47,109	33,045
	All religions ..	1,09,994	64,849	45,145
Hale ..	Hindu ..	20,808	11,400	9,408
	Muslim ..	174,318	92,032	82,286
	All religions ..	195,126	103,432	91,694
Tando Allahyar ..	Hindu ..	14,311	7,722	6,589
	Muslim ..	39,394	22,100	17,294
	All religions ..	53,705	29,822	23,883
Total ..	Hindu ..	7,89,211	40,100	38,100
	Muslim ..	4,11,778	2,51,187	1,60,591
	All religions ..	12,00,989	65,287	58,691

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF LITERATES  
(CENSUS OF 1921)—*contd.*

Name of taluka.	Principal religions	Literates			Percentage of literates to total population		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bello	Hindu ..	222	723	32	2	8	0.2
	Muslim ..	222	881	47	1	2	0.1
	All religions ..	1,454	1,605	38	2	3	0.1
Hosi	Hindu ..	301	977	18	8	11	0.2
	Muslim ..	332	485	32	1	1	0.2
	All religions ..	1,545	1,429	107	2	2	0.4
Dera Mahal	Hindu ..	470	454	22	8	10	0.8
	Muslim ..	489	280	71	1	2	0.2
	All religions ..	955	982	93	2	4	1
Tanda Bago	Hindu ..	376	240	38	4	8	1
	Muslim ..	590	333	27	1	2	0.3
	All religions ..	1,188	1,075	35	2	2	0.3
Hyderabad	Hindu ..	18,319	12,188	8,122	20	21	16
	Muslim ..	2,865	2,522	243	4	5	1
	All religions ..	22,276	15,662	6,074	15	19	16
Bala	Hindu ..	1,828	1,725	92	9	12	1
	Muslim ..	1,483	1,249	237	2	2	1
	All religions ..	3,313	2,971	322	4	8	1
Tanda Alibayat	Hindu ..	1,497	1,247	86	10	18	1
	Muslim ..	787	800	97	2	2	1
	All religions ..	2,188	2,099	187	4	7	1
Total ...	Hindu ..	24,541	17,977	8,304	15	20	8
	Muslim ..	7,520	6,568	954	2	2	1
	All religions ..	33,068	25,491	7,517	1	1	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER

Class of Institutions.				1924-25.	1926-27.	1927-28.	
A.—Institutions.							
Public.	1. High schools	Institutions	Male	886	Not available	911	
		Pupils	Female	.....	.....	.....	
	2. Middle schools (English).	Institutions	Male	4	6	5	
		Pupils	Female	221	102	362	
	3. Primary schools—						
	(a) Government	Institutions	Male	.....	.....	.....	
		Pupils	Female	.....	.....	.....	
	(b) Local board	Institutions	Male	103	92	81	
		Pupils	Female	4,372	4,330	4,136	
	(c) Municipal	Institutions	Male	27	31	29	
		Pupils	Female	1,369	972	1,307	
	(d) Aided	Institutions	Male	6	5	8	
		Pupils	Female	615	.....	544	
	(e) Unaided	Institutions	Male	.....	.....	.....	
		Pupils	Female	.....	.....	.....	
	(f) Indigenes	Institutions	Male	246	304	250	
		Pupils	Female	6,000	5,862	5,960	
	Total primary schools	Institutions	Male	376	379	372	
		Pupils	Female	12,899	11,107	12,336	
4. Training schools	Institutions	Male	2	2	2		
	Pupils	Female	43	16	12		
5. Technical and other special schools	Institutions	Male	2	2	2		
	Pupils	Female	87	97	111		
Total public	Institutions	Male	200	302	300		
	Pupils	Female	14,146	11,507	12,390		
Total				15,308	12,556	13,552	
Private.	(1) Advanced	Institutions	Male	.....	.....	.....	
		Pupils	Female	.....	.....	.....	
	(2) Elementary	Institutions	Male	121	144	182	
		Pupils	Female	1,060	2,654	2,391	
	Total private	Institutions	Male	121	144	182	
		Pupils	Female	1,060	2,654	2,391	
	Total				1,476	3,051	2,891
	Grand total				16,784	15,607	16,443
	Total				17,784	15,304	16,444
	B.—Percentage of Pupils.						
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				29.6	19.1	22.6	
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				3.3	3.0	4.2	
3. Number of Mohammedan pupils				10,623	14,014	11,002	
4. Percentage of Mohammedan pupils to Mohammedans of school-going age.				9.7	12.1	10.2	

\*Girls attending boys' schools are

# HYDERABAD OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

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1896-98.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
2	2	4	Not available	4	4	4	4
858	890	1,228	1,348	1,418	1,418	1,401	1,401
478	612	594	277	609	406	388	238
91	97	99	98	98	124	125	52
4,379	4,847	4,656	5,002	5,059	5,595	6,150	5,417
3,102	1,937	1,837	1,898	1,898	1,900	2,377	1,927
328	249	267	276	276	242	341	178
7	18	11	12	14	20	20	20
903	575	1,038	94	1,192	1,212	1,230	1,181
496	297	611	663	663	663	1,008	1,177
232	231	238	210	201	188	145	98
3,884	8,265	8,390	1,003	8,735	8,735	8,445	1,347
1,128	609	736	387	556	1,682	289	891
230	307	358	345	332	325	316	130
13,186	13,944	13,891	11,277	12,758	12,895	14,128	7,188
1,856	1,655	1,655	403	1,722	2,318	1,812	5,098
5	5	2	2	4	4	4	4
65	61	81	84	84	121	124	270
12	11	14	1	10	7	8	2
132	140	152	122	172	186	180	4
5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5
364	379	372	391	360	347	328	170
14,796	15,681	15,718	11,749	15,746	16,892	16,238	8,287
1,565	1,988	1,670	499	1,734	2,326	1,822	2,328
16,743	17,369	17,386	12,148	17,380	17,169	18,061	11,516
233	201	179	189	200	206	187	82
2,317	1,812	1,898	1,610	1,898	2,341	2,554	1,971
427	621	597	542	425	475	563	359
255	201	179	189	200	206	187	82
2,317	1,812	1,898	1,610	1,898	2,341	2,554	1,971
427	621	597	542	425	475	563	359
2,973	2,488	2,065	1,802	2,302	2,814	2,638	1,288
819	574	321	555	509	547	494	252
17,287	17,475	17,214	13,200	17,628	17,274	18,281	10,910
5,422	2,288	2,287	751	3,156	2,809	2,401	2,468
18,718	19,767	19,491	14,101	19,782	19,973	20,700	13,328
23' 2	23' 3	23' 1	15' 2	20' 4	20' 9	22' 8	..
5' 2	5' 4	5' 4	2' 2	4' 6	4' 3	7' 8	..
10,889	11,120	10,323	8,386	10,248	7,471	10,288	4,809
10' 1	10' 2	9' 7	8' 4	8' 1	8' 6	9' 2	..

Calculated under male people.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF

Class of institutions.				1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
A.—Institutions.						
Public.	1. High schools	Institutions	Male	4	5	5
		Pupils	Female	1,340	1,357	1,000
	2. Middle schools (English)	Institutions	Male	8	8	7
		Pupils	Female	234	298	214
				147	141	127
	3. Primary schools—					
	(a) Government	Institutions	Male	2	2	2
		Pupils	Female	167	178	187
				23	82	80
	(b) Local board	Institutions	Male	60	62	62
		Pupils	Female	2,342	2,407	2,339
	(c) Municipal	Institutions	Male	19	20	20
		Pupils	Female	1,000	1,064	1,295
				382	447	454
	(d) Aided	Institutions	Male	21	21	22
		Pupils	Female	1,251	1,252	1,267
				1,078	1,081	1,090
	(e) Unaided	Institutions	Male	—	2	1
		Pupils	Female	—	51	52
	(f) Indigenous	Institutions	Male	51	51	70
		Pupils	Female	1,390	1,222	1,324
				431	205	228
	Total primary schools	Institutions	Male	130	158	177
		Pupils	Female	6,272	7,384	7,381
				1,813	2,052	2,041
	4. Training schools	Institutions	Male	4	4	4
		Pupils	Female	230	220	271
				7	12	15
	5. Technical and other special schools	Institutions	Male	4	6	4
		Pupils	Female	67	64	112
				4	1	—
	Total public	Institutions	Male	172	179	198
		Pupils	Female	9,086	9,557	9,479
				4,971	2,500	2,382
		Total		11,057	11,787	11,862
Private.	(1) Advanced	Institutions	Male	—	—	—
		Pupils	Female	—	—	—
	(2) Elementary	Institutions	Male	108	127	113
		Pupils	Female	1,342	1,362	1,792
				234	280	177
	Total private	Institutions	Male	102	127	113
		Pupils	Female	1,342	1,362	1,792
				234	280	177
	Total			1,577	1,831	1,972
	Grand total	Institutions	Male	272	306	295
		Pupils	Female	10,428	11,119	11,121
				5,205	2,479	2,559
		Total		15,634	15,598	15,681
B.—Percentage of Pupils.						
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				—	—	—
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				4.431	4.888	4.754
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils				—	—	—
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.				—	—	—

\* Girls attending boys' schools etc.

INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
2	2	2	2	2
1,498	1,412	1,490	1,427	1,379
10	16	11	10	21
422	364	432	467	525
187	155	229	143	370
2	2	2	2	2
172	182	185	180	173
89	94	104	112	88
72	74	74	78	84
2,007	2,329	2,377	2,442	2,610
20	20	20	20	22
1,970	1,970	2,068	2,061	2,012
449	429	621	395	581
22	22	21	22	24
1,110	1,519	1,819	1,827	1,628
1,171	1,162	1,270	1,310	1,387
1	1	1	1	2
55	100	111	100	105
89	61	74	86	77
1,248	1,629	2,084	1,777	1,847
510	540	492	418	514
186	179	195	191	211
8,162	9,224	9,099	9,127	9,400
2,059	2,029	2,274	2,268	2,389
4	4	4	4	4
285	279	287	291	282
18	15	17	20	24
4	4	5	4	5
85	80	96	102	102
2	2	3	2	11
201	200	215	212	224
10,865	10,579	11,984	11,424	11,973
2,237	2,093	2,922	2,465	2,865
12,922	12,872	14,906	13,829	14,839
92	98	100	98	122
1,342	1,324	1,358	1,490	1,582
191	226	173	200	287
93	98	100	98	125
1,342	1,324	1,358	1,490	1,584
191	226	173	200	287
1,523	1,559	1,611	1,666	2,001
264	298	324	310	380
12,067	11,992	13,306	12,824	12,607
2,439	2,320	2,797	2,601	2,772
14,445	14,312	16,097	15,429	15,379
5,718	5,449	6,504	6,204	6,5
1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,066
10,7	10,7	10,7	10,7	10,7

included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF

Class of Institutions				1911-15.	1916-17.	1916-17.
A.—Institutions.						
Public.	1. High schools	Institutions	..	3	3	4
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	1,363 .....	1,238 .....	1,402 111
	2. Middle schools (English).	Institutions	..	12	11	10
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	345 193	348 228	398 112
	3. Primary schools—	Institutions	..	2	2	2
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	172 140	168 112	150 84
	(a) Government	Institutions	..	84	89	84
	(b) Local board	Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	2,387 .....	2,058 .....	2,920 5
	(c) Municipal	Institutions	..	22	22	24
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	1,825 478	2,086 544	1,954 322
	(d) Alder	Institutions	..	24	22	22
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	1,558 1,248	1,725 1,301	1,380 1,291
	(e) Unaided	Institutions	..	2	4	4
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	277 .....	435 .....	480 .....
	(f) Indigenous	Institutions	..	82	70	68
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	1,948 501	1,575 436	1,818 615
	Total primary schools	Institutions	..	218	200	228
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	9,948 2,216	9,653 2,504	9,800 2,328
	4. Training schools	Institutions	..	2	2	2
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	301 26	376 48	340 42
	5. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions	..	2	4	2
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	107 48	141 45	259 60
	Total public	Institutions	..	230	230	240
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	11,002 2,224	11,080 2,319	12,187 2,863
	Total				14,187	14,501
Private.	(1) Advanced	Institutions	..	2	2	1
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	15 .....	32 .....	12 .....
	(2) Elementary	Institutions	..	136	118	105
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	1,584 543	1,248 337	999 334
	Total private	Institutions	..	138	120	106
		Pupils	.. { Male .. Female ..	1,599 543	1,280 354	1,010 334
Total				1,612	1,600	1,544
Grand total				15,800	16,101	16,484
B.—Percentage of Pupils.						
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.				24.0	24.6	27
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.				4.3	6.3	4
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils				7,079	8,514	.....
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.				10.5	9.7	.....

\* Girls attending boys' schools 428

INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*concl'd.*

1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1,372	1,360	1,309	1,248	1,240
272	272	205	309	281
10	0	0	0	0
611	441	440	417	400
21	37	33	42	44
122	173	194	194	215
07	01	00	112	129
92	96	110	144	174
9,408	2,357	2,877	5,147	4,317
12	44	82	174	117
21	23	22	21	21
1,811	1,840	1,900	1,940	2,328
314	288	453	314	514
21	22	21	22	24
1,548	1,806	1,672	2,225	2,050
1,117	1,004	1,460	1,417	1,244
0	0	0	0	0
317	210	240	0	0
....	72	5	....	....
100	173	209	280	179
2,402	5,470	4,218	4,347	3,500
402	1,038	1,341	1,087	1,205
372	323	334	455	302
10,357	10,004	12,845	14,567	12,340
2,172	3,187	2,560	4,304	3,727
0	0	0	0	0
172	180	208	225	202
27	31	34	61	48
0	0	0	0	0
242	267	311	234	163
28	64	57	38	51
204	344	406	477	554
12,467	12,408	14,751	18,501	14,571
2,405	3,445	4,092	4,944	4,103
10,200	10,553	10,700	21,141	18,402
....	....	....	62	11
....	....	....	250	307
....	....	....	....	21
113	122	51	28	102
1,002	1,200	645	416	2,204
295	443	157	79	402
113	122	51	41	112
1,002	1,200	645	777	2,511
295	443	157	79	323
1,457	1,632	762	856	9,024
407	466	467	518	487
15,040	14,317	15,396	17,278	16,582
5,100	3,888	4,146	4,723	4,584
16,747	18,205	19,542	22,001	21,566
26	29	21	36	34
0	10	11	12	12
		Not available. Do.		

Included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1921-22.

Class of institution.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards.				Under private management.				Total.	
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High schools ..	3	283	—	—	4	1,210	—	—	7	1,493
Middle schools (English) ..	—	—	3	23	8	388	1	20	11	444
Primary schools ..	2	344	133	8,373	186	8,765	—	—	339	10,000
Training schools ..	2	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	281
Technical and other special schools ..	1	33	4	99	2	13	8	102	15	204
Total ..	6	668	137	7,695	297	10,411	8	122	354	10,507

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of institution.	Total expenditure in 1921-22 (Rs.)						Grand Total.
	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Govt.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	
High schools .....	34,021	—	400	24,881	11,657	—	71,559
Middle schools (English) ..	8,107	822	340	4,398	6,108	354	20,029
Primary schools .....	1,90,121	31,054	40,362	27,521	30,699	35,689	8,65,846
Training schools .....	75,027	34,274	—	—	—	—	1,09,301
Technical and other special schools ..	14,136	3,300	373	4,997	2,941	536	25,823
Total .....	2,22,012	49,480	42,527	37,172	51,236	36,609	8,82,036
Scholarships .....	10,328	1,822	333	19	1,238	—	13,860
Miscellaneous .....	24,823	20,290	12,000	685	4,957	—	62,755
Grand Total .....	2,60,163	71,592	55,879	37,896	57,431	36,609	9,89,570

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR  
TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Year	Population under population	Births		Deaths		Deaths from
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.
1898	8,51,258	18,214	18'30	11,438	17'40	—
1899		18,552	18'60	14,080	15'42	—
1898		18,091	18'30	8,758	11'94	—
1899		19,010	21'51	12,257	14'8	322
1900		17,004	22'28	27,063	30'82	86
1901	8,86,175	14,885	15'06	18,394	18'51	27
1902		20,055	20'29	22,612	23'12	1,587
1903		17,408	17'61	20,594	20'33	521
1904		18,255	18'47	17,796	17'98	499
1905		18,202	18'04	14,738	12'88	8
1906		18,141	18'65	21,312	21'59	19
1907		14,885	14'86	19,202	19'46	19
1908		16,325	18'72	17,284	17'43	20
1909		14,478	16'62	15,768	18'95	8
1910		16,725	18'89	18,484	18'68	19
1911		16,800	18'55	14,828	14'41	24
1912		17,136	18'54	20,258	18'82	7
1913	8,71,110	10,710	17'55	8,111	12'27	—
1914		11,245	18'56	8,860	14'20	—
1915		10,710	17'54	10,624	17'42	—
1916		10,125	16'46	12,001	21'12	34
1917		8,886	14'48	10,674	22'04	1,270
1918		8,199	15'41	40,288	46'86	2,218
1919		10,207	16'75	14,157	22'16	17
1920		11,010	18'00	10,276	16'58	8
1921		11,613	20'49	8,790	15'23	—
1922		10,384	18'63	6,526	11'51	8

The plague appeared in 1907. The figures for the year previous to 1900 have been included in *Year*.

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR  
TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS—*contd.*

Year.	Deaths from— <i>contd.</i>						
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Respiratory diseases.	All other causes.
1896	—	223	14,154	129	304	—	823
1897	—	74	11,887	114	328	—	1,376
1898	—	3	7,781	129	346	—	1,198
1899	—	1	9,079	323	312	—	1,625
1900	—	3,301	139	17,962	419	276	2,327
1901	—	414	15,790	273	304	—	1,497
1902	—	1,079	62	17,118	301	394	2,382
1903	—	58	123	18,512	113	328	2,433
1904	—	—	122	15,040	602	239	1,573
1905	—	—	130	12,810	443	304	968
1906	—	137	150	18,297	946	302	1,842
1907	—	—	1	17,108	475	278	949
1908	—	421	68	14,509	585	301	898
1909	—	422	85	13,435	427	368	673
1910	—	445	479	13,122	533	384	754
1911	—	—	379	12,351	258	325	564
1912	—	5,329	547	14,618	387	292	742
1913	—	196	—	6,581	160	505	174
1914	—	12	303	8,822	107	392	113
1915	—	3	1,107	7,604	151	674	183
1916	—	335	2	10,210	116	156	905
1917	—	15	—	12,121	574	186	866
1918	—	1	4	43,886	222	158	2,013
1919	—	3	179	11,880	117	160	1,345
1920	—	—	338	7,999	84	122	1,909
1921	—	14	—	6,126	89	125	1,472
1922	—	6	—	4,673	123	111	511

The plague appeared in 1897. The figures for the years previous to 1890 have been included in front.

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Taluka and Town.	Popula- tion under police sta- tion.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 from
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.
Taluka.						
Bala .. .. .	85,132	1,732	20.25	743	8.72	..
Tanje Alahyar .. .. .	54,211	1,129	21.00	691	12.74	..
Hydrabad .. .. .	88,786	1,106	12.46	521	5.81	..
Gunt .. .. .	87,475	1,145	13.09	622	7.10	..
Dara Mohabat .. .. .	39,738	919	23.28	371	9.32	..
Tanje Bago .. .. .	69,943	764	10.92	382	5.46	..
Badli .. .. .	91,243	968	10.61	382	4.19	..
Town.						
Hydrabad .. .. .	79,898	3,107	39.02	1,739	21.81	93
Bala .. .. .	5,757	197	34.22	65	11.29	..
Mahar .. .. .	1,898	129	67.91	85	44.81	..
Total .. .. .	5,97,249	10,984	18.38	5,329	8.91	93

Taluka and Town.	Deaths per 1,000 from:					
	Cholera.	Small pox.	Fever.	Dysen- tery.	Respi- ratory dysentery.	All other causes.
<b>Taluka.</b>						
Bala .. .. .	..	..	8.00	02	18	23
Tanje Alahyar .. .. .	..	..	10.00	04	1.01	04
Hydrabad .. .. .	..	..	8.39	28	25	51
Gunt .. .. .	..	..	8.75	11	24	28
Dara Mohabat .. .. .	..	..	9.25	..	10	22
Tanje Bago .. .. .	..	..	9.14	11	1.22	29
Badli .. .. .	..	..	9.02	01	21	13
<b>Town.</b>						
Hydrabad .. .. .	..	..	5.07	1.00	0.07	5.8
Bala .. .. .	..	..	10.42	..	0.0	0.0
Mahar .. .. .	..	..	2.37	22	2.9	7.78
Total .. .. .	..	..	8.25	02	1.64	1.12

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	Whom opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>			Rs.	
1	Hyderabad civil hospital	I	Not known	43,823	In-door .. 89 Out-door .. 84
2	Lady Dufferin female hospital	V	1857	5,810	In-door .. 17 Out-door .. 95
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>				
3	Yusufi Jubbis, Hyderabad	III	1886	9,307	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 102
4	Empress, Ghis Bunder	III	1857	1,340	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 58
5	Tando Allahyar	III	1853	2,322	In-door .. 1 Out-door .. 57
6	Yusufi Muhammad Khan	III	Not known	2,059	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 62
7	Bala	III	1822	2,564	In-door .. 9 Out-door .. 8
8	Indras, Tando Bago	III	1878	2,160	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 41
9	Indra	III	1880	2,586	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 55
10	Battani	III	1885	2,203	In-door .. 4 Out-door .. 45
11	Wakehand Asimul, Faisal	III	1882	2,013	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 119
12	S. W. Railway, Mult	VI	1894	823	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 17
13	T. B. Dispensary, Hyderabad, Wazir Kaira	III	1852	3,081	In-door .. .. Out-door .. 90

I.—State, public.

III.—Local and municipal funds dispensaries.

## DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922).

Number of patients treated during the year

1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1909.	1909.	1909.
1,007	794	1,005	900	1,110	1,111	1,124
11,007	6,420	6,701	4,520	6,795	5,494	5,879
..	Not available	....	....	177	265	233
..	..	..	..	6,014	7,568	8,574
..	..	..	..	....	....	....
12,712	12,170	10,590	12,020	22,035	22,214	21,260
..	..	..	..	....	....	....
4,170	4,143	3,754	3,524	3,627	3,472	4,302
24	27	12	22	27	20	19
2,022	2,000	2,001	2,000	2,170	2,014	2,200
63	62	42	20	27	20	21
6,421	6,047	4,441	6,355	6,422	7,217	6,004
4	22	27	20	16	16	21
2,820	2,828	2,100	2,002	4,021	5,271	5,204
35	17	31	22	25	22	21
1,884	2,005	2,022	2,100	2,424	2,000	2,200
47	40	40	20	27	24	20
2,830	2,400	2,320	2,802	2,142	4,091	2,272
20	8	6	8	2	....	2
2,002	1,007	1,072	1,000	2,022	2,008	2,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,202
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

V.—Private, unaided.

VI.—Railway dispensaries.

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients.			
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>				
1	Hydrabad Civil Hospital ..	1,250 6,887	1,344 7,004	1,828 8,419	1,965 8,594
2	Lady Duffield Female Hospital	993 7,225	417 6,449	519 6,072	6,093 27,009
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>				
3	Victoria Jubilee, Hydrabad	..... 20,027	..... 21,059	..... 21,064	..... 21,060
4	Rajwada, Ghat Bander ..	..... 2,429	..... 2,407	..... 2,506	..... 2,402
5	Tanki Alahygar ..	18 5,079	34 4,072	40 4,019	30 11,229
6	Tanki Muhammad Khan ..	67 2,197	62 6,928	58 6,707	..... 8,514
7	Baba ..	27 2,779	27 4,135	27 2,128	30 2,197
8	Badrin, Tanki Sagar ..	34 2,832	34 4,456	27 4,150	..... 4,207
9	Badrin ..	28 2,336	30 2,002	32 2,393	..... 2,742
10	Mittar ..	4 2,644	1 2,791	11 2,045	34 2,317
11	Tuckchand Ammal, Fuli ..	..... 10,311	..... 9,264	..... 10,541	..... 12,215
12	S. W. Railway, Mithi ..	..... .....	..... 509	..... 1,311	..... 1,101
13	T. & Dispensary, Hydrabad West Kacha	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922)—*contd.*

treated during the year

1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
1,757	1,500	1,718	1,909	2,040	2,252
8,037	8,872	9,531	9,090	7,838	7,022
8,612	8,281	9,190	9,424	9,272	8,920
99,926	99,900	10,382	10,401	10,079	10,089
....	....	....	....	....	....
24,180	20,347	24,787	29,213	27,070	22,654
....	....	....	....	....	....
8,801	1,189	8,729	8,866	8,327	8,181
28	25	24	24	40	24
11,279	9,353	8,868	8,279	8,110	8,092
....	....	....	....	....	....
8,200	8,284	7,883	8,094	8,200	8,287
21	28	28	40	58	184
8,240	8,080	7,578	7,132	7,284	7,700
....	....	....	....	....	....
4,121	3,285	3,724	4,026	4,423	2,828
....	....	....	....	....	....
2,380	2,578	2,775	4,130	4,258	4,239
22	20	22	22	22	22
2,380	2,444	2,679	4,219	5,421	4,847
....	....	....	....	....	....
14,734	14,228	17,792	19,886	17,562	18,892
....	....	....	....	....	....
1,101	1,182	1,195	1,212	1,166	1,179
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE XXXI.—HOSPITALS AND

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients			
		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	<i>Hospitals.</i>				
1	Hydrabad civil hospital ..	1,904	2,140	1,941	2,016
		0,882	10,458	8,007	12,114
2	Lady Duffield female hospital ..	8,472	7,457	6,254	661
		22,227	32,816	32,547	10,872
	<i>Dispensaries.</i>				
3	Victoria Jubilee, Hydrabad ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		24,810	24,162	24,205	22,210
4	Yongees, Giddu Bazar ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		4,022	2,568	4,023	4,504
5	Tando Allahyar ..	30	30	40	30
		6,024	8,579	6,641	7,838
6	Tando Muhammad Khan ..	.....	.....	.....	74
		7,379	8,416	2,008	7,002
7	Bala ..	227	158	192	222
		8,022	8,312	9,842	10,907
8	Bombay, Tando Bago ..	.....	.....	.....	38
		4,007	2,144	2,000	6,456
9	Badi ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		4,222	4,426	4,418	.....
10	Matli ..	16	22	27	27
		2,722	2,462	4,550	5,422
11	Thokchand Asmal, Faisal ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		18,126	19,628	17,277	19,008
12	S. W. Railway, Malil ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2,010	2,792	2,492	7,236
13	T. S. Dispensary, Hydrabad West Kacha ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922)—*concl'd.*

treated during the year

1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
3,793	2,947	3,893	3,993	2,093	2,171
8,991	6,731	5,722	6,240	7,047	9,201
240	473	693	126	839	673
10,829	10,064	11,327	11,223	11,154	10,993
....	....	....	....	....	....
26,129	26,734	19,124	18,795	17,303	17,661
....	....	....	....	....	....
3,034	3,998	3,698	3,174	3,098	3,367
30	34	41	47	29	40
10,123	8,090	8,047	8,879	7,052	8,665
70	84	31	62	30	54
8,332	8,061	8,042	9,387	8,474	8,676
209	122	129	106	72	66
9,789	8,115	7,232	8,434	8,412	8,239
87	97	72	65	67	52
9,679	8,211	8,021	8,228	8,058	8,179
			36	39	39
Net available	....	....	4,099	2,641	4,118
34	22	27	30	25	24
5,102	4,426	2,691	2,357	2,442	2,474
....	....	....	....	....	....
29,084	17,398	15,179	15,718	18,696	17,984
....	....	....	....	....	....
5,090	2,398	2,428	2,778	2,631	4,479
....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	676

TABLE XXXII—

Particulars.		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	5,342	1,344	1,315
	Rural ..	20,064	18,121	16,142
	District ..	22,606	19,705	17,457
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	899	423	585
	Rural ..	1,258	1,408	1,197
	District ..	1,897	1,332	1,882
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	57.74	21.22	27.66
	Rural ..	25.69	22.53	20.89
	District ..	27.67	24.01	21.49

Particulars.		1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	1,429	2,114	1,051
	Rural ..	19,797	21,684	11,881
	District ..	20,166	23,778	12,932
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	41	748	4
	Rural ..	423	215	104
	District ..	466	1,023	108
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	21.19	41.23	16.21
	Rural ..	20.64	21.96	17.27
	District ..	20.67	23.28	17.23

Particulars.		1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Successful vaccination ..	Urban ..	1,212	1,236	2,643
	Rural ..	9,349	11,928	14,230
	District ..	9,761	12,264	16,202
Successful re-vaccination ..	Urban ..	94	22	21
	Rural ..	401	149	190
	District ..	495	171	217
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban ..	12.41	16.56	27.16
	Rural ..	10.14	20.82	26.97
	District ..	11.17	20.22	26.91

## VACCINATION.

1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
1,544	754	1,430	340	902	888
16,437	18,479	18,183	18,201	18,947	17,682
18,981	19,252	17,193	18,431	17,902	18,270
204	38	103	22	15	24
1,090	899	811	1,015	649	223
1,234	859	914	1,037	694	227
32° 46'	14° 38'	29° 08'	8° 17'	13° 36'	12° 14'
21° 05'	23° 23'	20° 48'	20° 00'	19° 13'	19° 59'
21° 53'	22° 75'	20° 08'	20° 10'	18° 77'	19° 44'

1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
1,244	1,147	1,191	1,109	1,511	1,498
15,294	15,768	14,234	15,091	18,902	17,882
18,508	18,912	15,825	18,900	19,352	19,980
1	24	3	12	23	29
127	27	232	98	91	204
128	81	236	80	113	254
17° 20'	16° 40'	17° 21'	16° 50'	20° 71'	20° 12'
18° 73'	17° 21'	16° 73'	17° 13'	18° 42'	18° 32'
18° 55'	17° 19'	18° 54'	17° 07'	18° 06'	18° 21'

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
1,138	933	1,372	1,798	1,591	1,601
11,890	10,558	7,294	9,186	8,112	6,221
13,048	11,491	9,976	10,972	9,704	10,222
25	3	9	182	64	7
100	91	56	123	266	148
183	96	86	218	209	108
19° 58'	12° 55'	24° 77'	25° 52'	21° 26'	24° 46'
22° 48'	12° 56'	15° 54'	11° 78'	15° 64'	17° 02'
21° 52'	18° 30'	14° 54'	25° 17'	19° 21'	18° 16'

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.		Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.				
1899 ..	..	194	165	14	..	..	8	1,768
1897 ..	..	607	102	6	..	..	14	2,307
1898 ..	..	1,124	219	11	..	..	12	961
1899 ..	2	1,882	104	4	..	..	38	2,207
1900 ..	..	2,229	91	254	..	..	23	2,160
1901 ..	..	2,069	119	44	..	..	38	1,207
1902 ..	2	2,109	123	62	..	..	11	613
1903 ..	..	1,290	112	79	..	..	18	1,835
1904 ..	..	1,256	104	44	..	..	19	1,344
1905 ..	..	1,887	96	28	..	..	9	1,724
1906 ..	..	..	104	..	..	..	12	1,465
1907 ..	..	..	127	..	..	..	12	1,549
1908 ..	7	..	103	..	..	..	12	2,700
1909 ..	5	..	125	..	..	..	41	4,122
1910 ..	8	..	109	..	..	..	11	4,209
1911 ..	2	225	102	29	..	..	29	2,899
1912 ..	..	228	67	90	..	..	22	1,173
1913 ..	1	273	50	24	..	..	23	2,519
1914 ..	..	1,140	111	49	..	..	4	1,370
1915 ..	1	216	84	36	..	..	..	2,189
1916 ..	1	Not avail- able.	53	Not avail- able.	Not avail- able.	Not avail- able.	Not avail- able.	Not avail- able.
1917 ..	1	..	55	11	..	..	..	..
1918 ..	..	119	61	11	..	..	..	556
1919 ..	2	122	41	11	..	..	..	297
1920 ..	1	212	23	11	..	..	..	440
1921 ..	2	370	42	11	..	..	..	724
1922 ..	4	123	45	3	..	..	..	77

---

TABLE XXXIV

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TABLE XXXIV.—

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up.
			Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Banks—					
1016...	..	..	..	..	..
1021...	..	..	..	..	..
1022...	1	37	..	..	6,000
2. Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1016...	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1016...	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1021...	20	554	85,145	..	19,321
Non-credit 1021...	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1022...	118	2,601	2,14,509	..	75,508
Non-credit 1022...	..	..	..	..	..
3. Non-Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1016...	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1016...	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1021...	2	268	19,884	..	10,117
Non-credit 1021...	2	39	8,425	..	..
Credit 1022...	2	265	27,442	..	19,807
Non-credit 1022...	1	23	2,247	..	..

## CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Assets and deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.	Profit and Loss for the year.
Members.	Non-members.	Sanction.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
15,000	.....	..	.....	..	..	15,000	-15
.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
.....	.....	..	.....	..	..	.....	..
3,794	1,600	..	13,818	6,450	947	57,557	3,640
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..
3,313	1,134	..	1,28,863	8,357	1,387	2,10,303	7,000
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..
5,140	2,018	..	1,11,3	.....	322	31,507	328
1,194	.....	..	2,800	750	72	4,318	239
11,404	9,288	..	.....	..	401	41,383	1,411
918	.....	..	.....	750	334	1,092	198



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